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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2329.

LIBERAL ON LABOR

Hawaii's Needs Are Known to the Department.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Labor matters have the center of the stage here at the present time and the prospect is that there will be much hard work done by the advocates of the continuation of Chinese restriction for ten years more, before the meeting of Congress. The trend of opinion is that there will be no change in the policy after all though there is a hard fight against the re-enactment of the old Geary law.

Meantime Hawaii has come before the Commissioner of Labor in several ways recently. There has been a protest received from Attorney William Haywood, formerly consul general at Honolulu, in which charges of too great severity are made against Joshua K. Brown, the immigrant inspector. It is alleged that he has been unduly harsh in his examination of Japanese who come to that port, and that many of these people who should have been permitted to land have been kept out of the country. The charges are allegedly made by Honolulu parties, but the department here has always refused to give them any credence or weight, as Mr. Brown is well and favorably known here and, no one believes that he would be a party to any plan to keep intending settlers out of the country.

Since the arrival here of Secretary Cooper he has been anxiously engaged in the looking into the various matters which pertain to the welfare of the Territory, and among these is the question of labor. He had interviews with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor and Mr. Powderly, and addressed a letter to the Secretary upon the subject. Secretary Powderly has transmitted a long and interesting letter to the Collector at Honolulu, inclosing one from the Assistant Secretary in charge of this division of affairs, and commenting upon it. Mr. Powderly calls attention to the statements of Mr. Cooper and as to the scarcity of labor for the plantations of the islands and then says:

"It is not intended, however, that there shall be a relaxation in the enforcement of the immigration laws in the Hawaiian Islands, unless Congress enacts legislation for that purpose."

The letter of Secretary Taylor is as follows:

October 6, 1901.

Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—Pursuant to our talk of recent date with regard to immigration to the Territory of Hawaii, and in reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, addressed to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, I beg to say that the Department is quite fully advised as to the labor conditions in your Territory, and is desirous of rendering any aid in its power to supply the demand for labor there.

No unnecessary obstacles will be thrown in the way of aliens other than Chinese, who desire admission to the Territory. Of course the immigration laws must be enforced, and persons not eligible to admission must be excluded. The conditions there, however, make it apparent that all able-bodied persons desiring employment can secure it, and those applying for admission, even though possessed of little money, may safely be admitted, as there is no danger of their becoming public charges so long as they are able to work and labor is in such active demand.

The immigration authorities at Honolulu have received proper instructions and will, I am sure, admit all persons who are clearly entitled to admission. The paying of fare for an alien well ordinarily looked upon as a suspicious circumstance tending to create the impression that there may be a contract expressed or implied, is not, however, conclusive evidence; and if satisfactory testimony can be adduced that there has been no violation of the contract law, applicants are entitled to admission, providing they do not belong to the excluded classes.

The Department regards the Territory of Hawaii as one of the important possessions of the government, and will in all proper ways be glad to encourage its industries.

Respectfully,

H. A. TAYLOR,
Assistant Secretary.

Will Seek New Fishes.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Oct. 21.—Dr. C. K. Gilbert, head of the department of zoology, has been appointed to take charge of the deep sea investigations of the United States Fish Commission in the waters surrounding the Hawaiian Islands. Dr. Gilbert will leave for the islands about December 1 on the Government ship Albatross, the best equipped vessel in the world for deep sea investigation. The work in which he is about to engage is a continuation of the investigations made during the summer by President Jordan and Dr. Jenkins.

James Jackson, a Scotchman of Cambridge, Mass., was suspended from the Second Reformed Presbyterian church because he took the oath of allegiance to the United States. The pastor of the church says the constitution is immoral.

CIRCUS ARRIVES AT HILO.



THREATENED ANNIHILATION OF BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, October 21.—The annihilation of the sugar-growing industry of the whole country is threatened by the American Sugar Refining Company. Not only has the attack been made directly against the beet sugar-growers, an industry that is thriving now in thirteen states, but the growers of sugar cane in the South must face bankruptcy if the present schemes of the sugar trust are carried out.

The plan is to abolish the protective system, to admit sugar free of duty and to turn over to the sugar trust and its associates the whole business of refining and distributing sugar. To remove the duty on sugar, protection that has started an industry which now supplies half, and in time will supply the whole country's demand, would enable the trust to crush out competition and put into the pockets of its owners the greater part of the sums it now pays in duty to the United States Treasury.

No evidence that the annihilation of the beet-sugar industry of the country was threatened came to light until today, when a circular was published which showed conclusively that this was the trust's idea. The circular was issued by Willitt & Gray, whose business it is to collect statistics of the sugar-refining trade. This publication recommends the abolition of duties on all sugar, and makes special references to Cuba and the cost of sugar in Cuba. It was the general opinion in the sugar trade that the abolition of the duties by Congress, where the fight will undoubtedly come, will make it impossible for farmers to grow sugar beets profitably. The immediate effect would be to turn over to the refiners of sugar the whole industry, free from the aggressive competition of the growers of sugar beets.

The circular was considered one of the boldest attempts ever made to prove by figures that the public, instead of the sugar trust, would save \$5,000,000. Nothing is said of the certainty that the beet sugar industry would be killed, and that all sugar, instead of only half of it now and all of it later, would be imported and that the entire trade, including importation and refining, would be turned over to the trust.

The circular concludes as follows: "Remove the duty and the whole \$4,981,999 will accrue to the public. On October 8th the quotation for Cuba centrifugal sugar, 96 per cent test, free on board Cuba, was 1.36 cents per pound, and the duty on the same amounted to 1.95 cents per pound, which is equivalent to 86 per cent ad valorem."

From the circular it will be seen that sugar in Cuba sold for about 1.36 cents a pound on October 8th. Prices are now the lowest on record. The duty is 1.95 cents. The cost of refining, including the margin of profit to the sugar trust as resulted to before the legislative committee, is half a cent a pound. This makes a total of 4.14 cents a pound. But the refiners now, except where there is competition of beet sugar in the Middle West, are charging more than 5 cents a pound.

Freighters to Come Regularly.

Arrangements for a regular freight communication with Seattle have been made by the Globe Navigation Company of that city. Hereafter the steamers of the line will leave Seattle regularly on the 10th of every month. The company is able to operate its vessels at a very small expense, their coal consumption being comparatively small, and their expenses for crews also being low, as not many men are required.

For these reasons it is possible for the company to bring freight from Seattle to this port at a rate of \$1.25 per ton cheaper than it is done by other companies. It will also bring freight from San Francisco at the same rates as are charged by sailing vessels from that port, and as the steamers are able to bring it in less time than the sailing vessels, this is an advantage which it is likely will not be overlooked.

L. E. Beebe, the agent of the line in Honolulu, has received advices from Seattle that the two next steamers to arrive have already procured full cargoes for this port. The first of the steamers to arrive here will be the Tampico, which leaves Seattle on November 10.

SPRECKELS' MAIL CONTRACT.

What Congressman Loud Tells the Coast Press.

Hon. Eugene F. Loud, on his return to San Francisco from the Colonies, said:

"I found that there was a little prejudice down there against the Oceanic Steamship Company, the result of

jealousy of another steamship line, but we will ultimately get the New South Wales and Victorian mails. I conferred with the postal authorities of those two big States and feel confident that the time is not far distant when our vessels will be carrying all the English mails of those States."

"Of course if we handle the mail from that country we will handle all the traffic. I think we will get the mail service we are seeking. The trip to Europe by this route is much more pleasant than the trip through the Red Sea, where for two weeks the passengers are forced to swelter in a climate with the thermometer at 112 degrees. Why, on the trip on the Oceanic line the thermometer never goes higher than 85 degrees. Then the company has fine steamers and grand accommodations."

I was in the Parliament at Melbourne the day of President McKinley's funeral, and one of the Ministers paid a glowing tribute to his memory and the body adjourned out of respect. The Parliament at Sydney also adjourned on that day.

Pope Leo in Good Health.

ROME, Oct. 18.—The recurring newspaper reports that Pope Leo is suffering from weakness and is subject to fainting spells have called out a denial from the Vatican. His Holiness, according to this source of information, is in perfect health, gives audiences regularly, and passes the fine days in the gardens. Today he received a number of cardinals and other prelates.

CZOLGOSZ REFUSES TO DROP ANARCHY FOR RELIGION

AUBURN (N. Y.), Oct. 22.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, who is awaiting electrocution in the prison here during the week commencing next Monday, fully realizing that his death is now a question of a few days, has asked for spiritual consolation, and this afternoon received a visit from Rev. T. Szardinski, a Polish priest of the Roman Catholic Church. Czolgosz' request for a priest of his own nationality was made known to Warden Meade in the morning. Father Szardinski, who is pastor of St. Stanislaus' Church, Rochester, was in this city, and was asked to visit the prisoner. This afternoon he went to the prison, and remained there about an hour.

The interview between the priest and the prisoner proved very unsatisfactory to both. It took place in the condemned man's cell, and the conversation was carried on in Polish. During the interview Czolgosz said that he had been baptized in the Roman Catholic faith in the Polish church in Detroit. He had abandoned the church early in life, and had lost all faith in its teachings. Father Szardinski urged him to renounce his belief in anarchism and return to the faith of his early years. Czolgosz declared his inability to do so, and he was informed that unless he could the consolation of the church would be denied him. The priest urged the condemned man to consider the matter carefully, and told him that if at any time he decided to re-embrace the faith he would return from his home in Rochester and stay with him until the end. Father Szardinski, before taking his departure, left with Czolgosz some Catholic literature printed in Polish and also some emblems of the church. Czolgosz assured Father Szardinski that in case he determined to accept the offices of religion he would send for him, but he did not hold out much hope that he would renounce the doctrines of anarchism.

Warden Meade and Superintendent Collins, at their conference in Albany yesterday, arranged all the details and fixed upon those to be invited to witness the execution. The law requires that invitations be sent out three days before the date of execution, and the law will be lived up to in the present instance.

Much Sugar for H. A. Co.

It is understood that the Hawaiian-American Steamship line has procured the contract for shipping sugar around the Horn to New York from H. Hackfeld & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., Alexander & Baldwin, F. A. Schaefer & Co., H. Waterhouse & Co., and Grinnell & Co. On Maui, Alexander & Baldwin have been appointed agents of the line, so, of course, nearly all their sugar will go by the steamers.

The steamers have done excellent work while they have been running, and it is now practically assured that sugar shipped in them will reach New York in seventy days, while a sailing vessel cannot be depended on doing this in less than 100 days. This is the principal reason why these firms prefer the steamers, and are renewing the contract, which gives the big liners \$8,000 tons to carry each year for two years. This exceeds the first contract by 39,000 tons.

On the other hand, Brewer & Co. and Castle & Cooke will continue to send their sugar by sailing vessels, using the Tillie Starbuck, Hawaiian Isles and others. Besides these, the Acme, a fine new American ship, at present chartered by the Standard Oil Company, will come here from Yokohama to engage in the same trade.

The King and Redvers Buller.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune, the King has taken great interest in the controversy about the Lady-smith hellograms, which has been carried on without intermission since Sir Redvers Buller made his unfortunate speech a fortnight ago. Mr. Brodrick was summoned to Balmoral to give His Majesty the War Office view of the affair and the return of the court to London was marked by the official announcement that Sir Redvers had been relieved of the command of the First Army Corps.

TALKING UP THE CABLE.

Senator Clark of Wyoming Says Mackay Line Will Materialize.

United States Senator C. D. Clark, of Wyoming, is at the Knutsford. When asked last evening about the reported gusher well at Fossil, the Senator merely smiled and said a correspondent up there had notified him that all the oil that "gusher" was throwing could be contained in a teacup.

When asked about the outlook for the winter at Washington, the Senator said: "The coming session of Congress will be noted for the large amount of business done. An Isthmian canal will surely be put through, presumably via Nicaragua, though there is a possibility of such exigencies arising as may bring the Panama canal under United States control. The Pacific ocean cable scheme will certainly materialize, and the cable be laid via Honolulu rather than by the Aleutian Islands and Japan. The Honolulu route is the deep water and costliest route, but the cable will be entirely in American territory, and in no danger of being tampered with by aliens. There is the greatest confidence in the new President. He is a level-headed careful man, and will make a most excellent Executive."

Suit Over an Airship.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says M. Santos-Dumont's airship has occasioned a law suit. A. M. Lemaitre, whose property at St. Cloud adjoins M. Deutsch's yard, complains that the liquids used in the preparation of gas permeate the soil, damage the streets and produce noxious exhalations. Consequently he has begun a suit against M. Deutsch. It is argued, however, that either M. Santos-Dumont or the Aero Club is responsible.

MADE PLANS LONG BEFORE

Schley Threshed Out Battle Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—The fact that Admiral Schley was to give his testimony brought a great audience to the Navy Yard today to hear the proceedings before the court-martial. The number was so great that not all could hear the proceedings. The early morning session was devoted to corrections of testimony and some new incidents of the campaign from Lieutenant Commander C. C. Harlow, Admiral Barker, Capt. H. C. Borden and Capt. Charles E. Clark of the Oregon. There was little of note in this testimony.

There was a flutter of excitement when the name of Rear Admiral Schley was called. When he took the stand and after giving his name and rank, he was requested by Mr. Rayner to give his conduct of the campaign in narrative form. He began by telling of the particulars of his taking command of the flying squadron at Hampton Roads, where, he said, "The general plan of campaign was threshed out."

He said that the captains of his squadron had diversified views, and he resolved to take the helm himself. The question of torpedoes in the fleet was early discussed and he decided the manner in which they should be cared for. Continuing, he said:

"I put this squadron immediately upon a war footing, established the matter of pickets and patrols, and also the masking of lights, which were under inspection on several occasions to ascertain how effective and complete it was. At first there was some fault. Later I am glad to say, the masking was absolutely complete, so that it was impossible, when the ships were under way, in the column or in line of battle, to distinguish anyone at more than ordinary distance from it."

He had, he said, explained it would be impossible to arrange a general plan of battle, but he had explained to his commanders that in a general way it was his idea to attack the leading ship of the enemy attacking us, and concentrate the fire upon her. "My reasons for this," he continued, "were twofold, the first being the moral effect upon the enemy, and the second the confusion it would create. The older plans for naval attack were to attack the center or rear of any enemy's fleet, which would result in the escape of some of the enemy's vessels. I felt that if we got the head we would get the whole. I think the plan was indicated by the result of the battle some six weeks or two months later," he said, concluding this point.

He then related the details of the cruise to Key West and his meeting there with Admiral Sampson.

"The Admiral was very much worried," he said, "and necessarily so because his responsibility had been great. He showed me a number of orders, one of which was for a division of the two squadrons, one to take the north and the other the south coast of Cuba, and he to have the preference."

EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Increased efficiency in our big naval guns must be looked for from the use of heavier projectiles and the production of powder possessing high ballistic qualities, rather than an increase in the weight and dimensions of the guns themselves, says Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report. The latest types of guns are so large and heavy, he says, that it is inadvisable to make an increase in either respect, and the bureau now will confine itself to developing lighter projectiles and powder of greater energy. The only material change in the system of gun construction last year was a provision that guns of and above six inches in caliber for greater safety shall have an inner and outer tube, instead of a solid forging, as heretofore.

Admiral O'Neil believes that the ordnance equipment of United States naval vessels is fully up to the highest standard maintained abroad for vessels of corresponding age and class, and says he knows of no guns afloat, or soon to be put afloat, equal in energy to those manufactured for the United States Navy. Admirals O'Neil believes that the subject of submarine boats is being given undue prominence. If these boats are shown to have any value, he says, it will be as an adjunct to the system of coast defense. They cannot and will not, he continues, take the place of naval vessels of regular type, or render a less number necessary.

Submarine boats, he says, have not yet emerged from the experimental stage.

The use of torpedoes on large vessels has been practically discontinued, no provision having been made for them in the latest battleships and cruisers.

Admiral O'Neil says that the latest armor contracts are extremely advantageous to the government, the price being lower than that paid abroad, and the armor being the best that can be produced.

The estimates accompanying the report aggregate \$10,902,000, the largest items being for armor and armament, \$5,000,000, and navy yard plants and ammunition, \$2,102,000.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Sugar—Raw, steady. Fair refining, 3 5-16c; centrifugal, 95 test, 3 7-8c; molasses sugar, 3 1-8c. Refined was steady. Crushed, 5.60c; powdered, 5.20c; granulated, 5.10c.

LOWRIE AT THE CAPITAL

Chats With Secretary Wilson on Hawaii.

(From Thursday's daily.)

W. J. LOWRIE, manager of Spreckelsville plantation, Maui, returned yesterday on the Sonoma from a three months' vacation on the mainland, during which time he visited Washington, New York, Boston, Quebec, Montreal, Minneapolis, returning to the coast on the Canadian Pacific railway. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lowrie, Miss Clara Lowrie and Master Lowrie. Miss Lowrie is much improved in health. They are registered at the Hawaiian Hotel and will remain here until next Tuesday when they will leave for Maui. While in Washington he made a visit to Secretary Wilson and had a fifteen minutes' chat with him about Hawaiian affairs. "Secretary Wilson is very much in favor of beet sugar," said Mr. Lowrie yesterday evening. "He thinks that within a few years that the machinery for the cultivation of beets, will be so far improved that the beet sugar men will be able to raise it as easily and as cheaply as cane. With sugar coming from the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, Louisiana and Texas, and with the development in the production of beet sugar, Mr. Wilson thinks that the United States will be able to supply its own demands, without importing. He is fostering the industry and will do all he can to uphold it."

"He was under the impression from letters which had been sent him from here that the Hawaiian citizens and planters are opposed to the man he sent out here to conduct the experiment station—Jared Smith—but I told him that was not so. I told him the planters and agricultural men generally, would be and were glad and willing to assist Mr. Smith in any way they could. He was glad to hear that his impression was not correct. He is very much in favor of diversified industries in Hawaii, and he proposes to plant different things and develop them—other things besides sugar."

"In San Francisco the only thing that I found that was hurting the country was the drought on Hawaii and the labor troubles we are having. The people were very eager to hear news of an abatement of the drought. Hawaiian stocks are down there, and nothing is active on the market. The knocking off of the dividends had a bad effect on the market there, and then the continued news of the drought and the labor troubles has caused buyers to be scared of our securities. I told the brokers the drought would not last and that in a short time I believed the labor situation would be improved."

"There was a good deal of talk about the Chinese Exclusion Act. Some said it would be re-enacted and some said it would not. All through California they are in need of laborers. The farmers would take Chinese, but the politicians are opposed to letting them in. "I was told by Secretary Wilson that the head of the Forestry division of the Department of Agriculture was coming to Hawaii shortly, to look over forest matters. This is another feature in which Mr. Wilson is very much interested, and he may come here next spring to make a personal investigation."

NO TRACE OF MISS STONE

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A special to the World from Washington says: The gravest fear for Miss Stone is felt at the State Department. Every agency employed to get a trace of her has failed. The reports from Consul General Dickinson are discouraging. He knows nothing definite, and the missionaries scouring the country where the brigands are supposed to be in hiding cannot learn anything about her. Being without advice, the department can not offer any opinion on the report that Miss Stone's companion is dead. Mme. Talika's brother, also reported dead, has not been known in the case. That there may be a political aspect of the case is acknowledged at the State Department here. Bulgaria pays annual tribute to the Sultan, who has contended ever since the ratification, in 1878, of the treaty creating Bulgaria as a principality, that her autonomy is not complete. By making it appear that she has a right to have police supervision over the principality.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.—Cold rains are falling in the district where the brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, are concealed, and a prolonged stay in the mountains is believed to be almost impossible, even for the brigands. Here it is considered likely that they will hasten to release the captive as soon as they can secure the ransom, and then disperse to their homes. No word has come from the missionaries today, though W. W. Peet, treasurer of the mission here, to whom they would communicate, is still hopeful. Mr. Peet is not expecting news until he is asked to forward the gold, which it is estimated will weigh between 300 and 400 pounds.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—M. Saratoff, the former president of the Macedonian committee, has written a letter to the

Temps, dated from Paris, emphatically denying the reports that he is an accomplice in the abduction of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and that he is even now at the head of the band of abductors. He says he has been living quietly in Paris for the past month.

KILLED BY SARDINIAN BRIGANDS.
LONDON, Oct. 24.—Seven brigands held up a diligence that was proceeding to Sassari, in Sardinia, with a registered mail bag, says a dispatch from Rome to the Daily Express. Shots were exchanged, and two carabinieri were wounded, while a lady passenger was killed. The robbers looted the diligence, but in the scuffle the postal clerk escaped with the registered letters.

BULLER HAS LEFT ARMY OF BRITAIN

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The War Office announces that after a consideration of all the circumstances of General Buller's speech of October 10 and the explanations thereof furnished by General Buller, he has been relieved of his command and placed on half pay. The King has approved the appointment of General French to succeed Buller as commander of the First Army Corps, the appointment to become effective when French's services are no longer required in South Africa. Pending his return, General Hildyard will assume command.

General Buller's supersession was not unexpected, but the manner of it has caused a sensation. It is understood that the Government endeavored to break the fall by giving him the option of resigning, but that Buller declined to give way. The morning papers all express sympathy for the unfortunate ending of a brilliant career, but they are unanimous that no other course was open after his indiscreet speech, and they express the greatest approval of the selection of General French to succeed him.

The Daily Chronicle and the Daily News attack the Government for weakness and lack of courage in ever appointing General Buller to the command of an army corps.

The Times, confirming the report that General Buller preferred dismissal to resignation, expresses astonishment at his "amazing defects of judgment and sense of military discipline," and says it hopes the change is the beginning of an era of real army reform.

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Queen Liliuokalani was a witness in the Circuit Court yesterday in the suit brought against her by Ane Hilo, charging fraudulent possession of real estate. The plaintiff claims that the Queen did not cancel a note and mortgage given to her, and which had been paid by her, but Liliuokalani disproved this charge by an explicit contradiction. She was on the stand the greater part of the afternoon and told the story of the transaction with the Hilo's in plain terms denying any fraud or intent to defraud. She said she had paid the MAOGON CITED FOR CONTEMPT.

An order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt was issued against J. Alfred Maogon yesterday at the instance of T. McCants Stewart. The order is returnable November 3rd, and is issued in the matter of the estate of W. H. Cummings.

In his affidavit concerning the withholding of an attorney's fee of \$150 which he says is due him from T. H. Cummings, Mr. Stewart says: "On Friday last, this defendant called said Maogon's attention to the opinion of this court, and to the fact that a statement had been made by his representative in open court to the effect that the said sum of money would be paid into court; that said Maogon replied that he did not see how he could pay the money into court, as he had no money, or words to that effect; that defendant thereupon replied that he would be compelled to apply for an order to show cause why an order should not be made requiring said Maogon to pay the money into court forthwith, and that Maogon replied, 'Will you have to,' or words to that effect."

Stewart further alleges that he has been injured in his rights by Maogon, and asks that Maogon be cited to show cause.

HOLTS MAKE A KICK.

In regard to the overpayment by Bruce Cartwright to the Holt heirs of \$2,114.70, a reply was filed yesterday severely criticizing the action of Cartwright. In conclusion, Mr. Fitch, attorney for the Holt boys, says: "I submit that the peremptory, oppressive and unauthorized method adopted by Mr. Smith of collecting the improvident loans made by his predecessor ought not to be approved by the court." He asks that the repayment of the \$2,114.70 be extended over a period of four years.

Smuggled Sealskins Confiscated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—On charges of being implicated in the wholesale smuggling of sealskins into the United States, warrants have been issued in Vermont for fourteen persons now in Montreal, says the World's Montreal correspondent. These skins, it is alleged, were smuggled in by a baggage-master of the Central Vermont Railroad. It is said that the United States Government has already confiscated \$25,000 worth of the skins and that customs detectives are tracing the remainder. Mr. Oulds, a special agent of the United States Treasury, has detained at Rouses Point, on the United States border, a shipment of seal skins and mink waste, which he declares are undervalued. These furs were reported by the Russian Fur Company of Montreal. The members of the company deny the charge and say that if necessary they will go to Washington to demand their rights.

Cuban Sugar Refiners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Articles of incorporation of the Cuban Sugar Refining Company have been filed in the County Clerk's office, Jersey City. The company was organized with a capital stock of \$300,000 to raise and export sugar. The incorporators are Horace S. Gould, Evan J. Dudley, John I. Billings, Tracy S. Buckingham and Kenneth K. McLaren.

KING EDWARD COULD NOT SAVE HIS FRIEND GEN. BULLER

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Interesting details concerning the enforced retirement of Sir Hector Buller are given in a dispatch from London to the Herald. It is an open secret that what is known as "petticoat influence" has been far too strong at the War Office ever since the Duke of Cambridge resigned, and the present commander-in-chief has not escaped it.

There are many people who are inclined to applaud the speech of H. C. Richards the night before last at Northampton, who declared that if Lord Roberts would leave bazaar openings to Lady Roberts and take the staff selections and War Office reforms into his own hands, there might be great reforms at the War Office.

It is doubtful if King Edward will ever have to face a more painful dilemma than the one he encountered when Mr. Brodick and Lord Roberts had an audience with him at Marlborough House, said a member of the King's household. When the news reached Balmoral of General Buller's Westminster speech, everybody in the household suspended judgment until some sign was apparent how the king regarded it.

Ever since General Buller's departure from Waterloo for the war, when the king—then Prince of Wales—gave the cue to popular opinion of the former commander in chief with his parting salute: "Good old Buller," he has thus been spoken of.

Even since his return to England it was known that the king had not changed his opinion of his former "Bon Camarade." The day after the Westminster speech it became bruited about among the household that the king still held his faith in the bluff general, and regarded his oratorical outburst as merely a military explosion in the face of bitter goading.

So it became an accepted conclusion that, no matter what the papers might say, the king would stand by his former friend, even to the extent of conferring

BIRTHS MUST BE REGISTERED

The Board of Health, through Executive Officer Pratt, has begun an active crusade against violators of the law requiring registration of births, deaths, etc. The arrest Monday was the first step in the movement, and Dr. Pratt said yesterday that every person failing to register births hereafter will be prosecuted, whenever the necessary evidence can be secured.

Since the airing of that case, there has been a slight increase in the number of births reported, but there are still no doubt many in the city who openly disregard the law, which reads as follows: "Section 563. It shall be the duty of the father of each and every child born in the Territory of Hawaii, or if the father be absent from the country at the time of the birth, or not living, or if the child be illegitimate, then it shall be the duty of the mother of such child, within thirty days after the birth of such child, to notify the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages of the district in which such birth takes place, of the date of birth, sex and name of such child, if named; the names of the parents of such child, whether it be legitimate or illegitimate, and the locality of the birth."

"It shall also be the duty of every physician who shall attend, or be called upon in connection with, the birth of any child in the Territory of Hawaii, within thirty days after such birth, to report such birth and the other facts relating to such child in this section above set forth."

In Hilo for the month of August, there were thirty-six births, while Honolulu, though many times larger in population, boasted of only the same number. Last month Hilo reported thirty-one births, where there were but thirty-nine in this city. The disparity is so evident that there can be no doubt of the numerous violations of the law, and offenders are hereafter to be prosecuted.

The Chinese obey this statute better than any other nationality, but they do it with reason, for the proof of birth, which only the Chinese may remain in the Islands, under the present exclusion law. A few more heavy fines in this matter will teach some of the neglectful ones a lesson, and the Board of Health intends to continue the prosecution until the records of births, and other vital statistics, are as complete as they should be.

DON'T NEGLECT.

A Common Case of Piles—It may Lead to Serious Results.
(From the Sydney Herald.)

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. Doan's Ointment will certainly cure every form of piles—itching, bleeding, protruding, or blind piles—and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap, effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single pot will effect a cure, while in the old chronic, deep-seated cases, several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected. Here is a case:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,
WILLIAM GILLIVER.
It cannot be repeated too often that Doan's Ointment will cure itching piles. IT WILL CURE THEM ABSOLUTELY. But do not take the mas-

BISHOP OF OLD JAPAN

John McKim Tells of Encouraging Progress.

Among the passengers on the America Maru is Bishop McKim, who is returning to his diocese at Tokio, Japan. The Bishop has been in the States three months. He went via Suez. While in San Francisco, he attended the general convention of the Episcopal church.

Bishop McKim has labored in the great field of Japan for twenty-one years and has been present at three general conventions of his church.

His diocese covers 475 miles from Tokio north, to the end of the main island. The population of the diocese is about 11,000,000.

In an interview with a reporter last night, Bishop McKim stated that the whole empire contains four English and two American dioceses. He said that the American and English churches work together and have formed a native church, which uses the same prayer book, hymnal, constitution and canons. There is a Japanese missionary society made up of missionaries of both churches. This society constitutes the native church. The name of the society is the Nihon Kei Ko Kwai, the translation of which is the Holy Catholic Church in Japan. The native church has today 2,000 members, and supports one Japanese missionary in the island of Formosa.

"We are trying to inculcate the spirit of self-support," said Bishop McKim; "and don't ordain to the ministry until there is a congregation willing to guarantee at least one-third of the support. In my diocese there are twelve clergymen, and in the entire country 100 Episcopal clergymen, of which fifty are American and Englishmen and the remainder chiefly Japanese."

"The growth of the church in Japan during the last three years has been wonderful, and this year especially so. Of late a new interest seems to have been aroused in Christianity. At a general missionary conference held in Tokio last October, it was resolved to send a preacher this year into every city and village in Japan, and to this the present enthusiasm is mainly due. Another thing working greatly in the church's favor is that the Japanese have come to realize the importance of a religion for the people, and the utter inadequacy of the old religion of Buddhism and Shintoism to fill that need."

"There is a great desire among the missionaries since the October conference, to bring about Christian unity in Japan; that is corporate unity of all the Christian bodies, and not a unity of sentiment merely."

Bishop McKim and his wife were in Canton the night before the late President McKinley's funeral. Speaking of this, the bishop said: "It rained fast all night and thronging the railroad stations were several thousand people, who had come on special trains to attend the funeral and who had been unable to find accommodations. The tracks were filled with cars and into these the people swarmed for shelter from the inclemency of the night. And yet, despite the great gathering, everywhere the utmost solemnity prevailed and as far as noise went the whole town might have been deserted."

Speaking of Honolulu, the traveller said: "It is an ideal place to rest, but give me Japan to work in. The people may have their defects, but they are very good people when you come to know them."

SLY AND DANGEROUS.

It was not very long ago that Mr. George Monk thought his days were numbered. It was certainly a very depressing conclusion to arrive at. When a man is so cornered that he can neither fight nor fly his courage oozes out of him like water from a squeezed sponge.

Even the bravest swordsman is afraid of old steel when his hands are tied behind him; and the sailor who has laughed at hurricanes shivers with horror when he feels his wrecked ship sinking under him on a smooth sea.

The facts, as given by Mr. Monk in a letter dated January 20th, 1900, and written at his home, Willowbank, Makara, New Zealand, are these:

About eighteen years ago he was troubled with occasional attacks of indigestion, which are more common among young persons than parents are apt to imagine, and lay up store of mischief for the future. For of all the sky and subtle things which are enemies to man this ailment is the most dangerous.

Like the Red Indian it is both deadly and patient. It waits and it kills.

In Mr. Monk's case the disease culminated in a condition which, he says, was a martyrdom. He was almost continually belching, the foul gas being so rapidly produced in his stomach by the fermentation of the undigested and rotting food therein.

When he rose from a sitting posture, or stooped for any reason, his head swam with giddiness. Dyspeptics fall in the street from this cause, and the police and the doctors often think it drunkenness or apoplexy.

"My stomach," says Mr. Monk, "pained me severely, and there was a feeling at my chest as though I carried a great weight there. I became so bad at length that I was obliged to give up all but the lightest work, and I thought my days were numbered."

"Of course you will take it for granted that I, and my friends on my behalf, made every effort to obtain relief. Everybody who knew me had some sort of remedy to suggest, and many of them I actually tried; yet I grew worse in spite of all."

"The man who persuaded me to use Mother Selge's Syrup will always occupy a cozy nook in my heart. He had to do a bit of talking, because I was like a fish that sees the hook through

FOR A CHILD

who is "not doing well"—the condition occurs now and then with all children.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is a food that begins to build you up at once—of course, it don't show at once.

"Not doing well" means that the child is not getting the good of his food. Not today, or this week; it may have been going on for a month; before it begins to show in the child's condition.

You want him to get back to turning his usual food into strength.

You want the food that begins to build, up at once. We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Down Again

in price is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best
When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
TELEPHONE 131.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

every piece of bait; I was afraid of, and disgusted with, everything in papers or in bottles. So I kept on saying 'no,' and he kept on saying 'do.' But he stuck to his text, and I gave up. 'Be quiet, and I'll have a go with Mother Selge's,' I told him.

"Before I had finished the first bottle I was much better, and began to believe I might pull through yet. In two words, I continued taking Selge's Syrup, and no other medicine, until the three empties on my shelf showed how far I had gone with it."

"And I had no further to go. I was a well man, and have since enjoyed better health than ever before in my life. "I am the oldest settler in Makara, having resided here for over 44 years, and most of my neighbors can vouch for the truth of the statement I have made."

One of these, Mr. W. Trotter, writes that he knows Mr. Monk, and can testify to the facts as the latter has related them.

Sheridan Disabled.

The transport Sheridan is at Nagasaki, disabled, and will not be able to leave that port for three weeks. No information has been received about the nature of the damage. She carries about 800 short term soldiers, 250 sick, and 18 insane soldiers. The Warren has been sent from Manila to Nagasaki to receive the sick men from the vessel.

FOREIGN SPORT.

Paragraphe of Ring and Racing News From Across the Sea.

At Neill of San Francisco and Mike Donovan of Rochester, N. Y., were to have fought for the welter-weight championship of the Pacific Coast last Tuesday evening in San Francisco. Young Morawitz got the decision over Toby Irwin in fifteen rounds.

At the Morris Park meeting on one afternoon Jockey Alexander Olsen was killed and King T. Johnny of Navane and Councilman Tom were so badly hurt that they had to be shot.

Pennsylvania, 22; Gettysburg College, 0.

Princeton, 25; Orange Athletic Club, 0. At Memphis, Tenn., Audubon Bay made a world's record by trotting a half mile in 1:00 1/4.

In an attempt at Memphis to lower his record of 2:03 1/4, The Abbott went a mile in 2:04 flat.

NO PAPERS FOR SCOW

Case of Iron Ship Before Treasury Officials.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—There will be a question of Hawaiian shipping before the coming session of Congress, but it is still a question as to whether or not the same success attends the effort to secure documents as did in the Organic Act, when several ships which had been purchased for the Matson line and others were admitted despite protests of some Pacific Coast owners. The case this time will be more peculiar in that the vessel which has been practically refused documents is one built in Honolulu, but from imported parts.

The matter was brought before the Treasury Department by Secretary Cooper of the Territory of Hawaii, at the instance of the firm of H. Hackfeld & Co., one of the pioneer importing firms of Honolulu, which firm has constructed the vessel. According to the statement in the letter which brought up the matter the vessel is a steam scow, of 250 tons burden, built for the purpose of handling freights about the harbor of Honolulu. The statement of the firm is that the little vessel was built from structural iron imported from Germany under an order given to the German agents of the firm, Pfleger & Co., February 13th, 1900, before the passage of the Organic Act, and the application of the customs and shipping laws of the United States to the Territory. This fact is pleaded by the firm in its appeal for the documenting of the little ship.

It is set forth by the firm that the iron used in the vessel was purchased at a cost of \$12,015.27, and that upon its arrival the customs duties collected upon the importation amounted to \$5,856.75. The firm then goes on to state that the ship was actually built by the Honolulu Iron Works and that the cost of this part of the operation, the fact that the wages goes into the pockets of American workmen being noted, is placed at \$12,000, making the returns to the government and American workmen and business men more than half the entire cost of the vessel.

It is upon this showing that the claim for the documenting of the scow is asked, and the Treasury Department made a critical examination of the case before rendering a decision. The building of this scow comes under section six of the customs regulations of the United States, where it provided that a vessel built of materials imported into the United States wholly or in part shall be refused documents. While there was no thought of dealing harshly with the Honolulu house it was decided by the department that no power vested in the Secretary to set aside the law in the case and that the only remedy lay in the action of Congress. This means that there must be offered to Congress a bill providing that the flag shall be given to the vessel, and it must take its regular course in the matter of consideration, which is likely to be short, as this session is the long one which means that much small work will be done first and the great appropriation bills left for the end of the session.

A species of relief was given to the Honolulu firm however which was made in the nature of a great concession in view of the newness of the country and the fact that the material was ordered long before the application of the customs laws. The Collector of Customs has been notified that the vessel may be used for the purposes for which it was built, for such time as necessary for Congress to take the matter under consideration and to procure action. The supposition is that if Congress shall fail to act, the ship will have to be shipped out of the country for use.

AFTER TWENTY TRIALS.

Civil Suit at Kohala Which Showed Great Endurance.

Carl Smith returned Tuesday from Kohala, coming overland. Last week, Mr. Smith was engaged in the trial of civil cases in the Kohala court. The case of Nettie L. Scott vs. Nahale was tried in a victory for the defendant. The case was first tried in 1894 and has been tried over and over on various points twenty times, two or three of which were in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff originally asked for \$200 damages for alleged injury to crops by the defendant's cattle. The costs on both sides have piled up to a prodigious figure.—Hilo Tribune.

Perry Heath's Paper.

SALT LAKE (Utah), Oct. 18.—At the head of the editorial columns of tomorrow's issue of the Salt Lake "Tribune" will appear as publisher and general manager the name of Perry S. Heath, former First Assistant Postmaster-General and at present Secretary of the Republican National Committee. It was announced today that Mr. Heath, who has been in Salt Lake for several days, is the real purchaser of the "Tribune." Patrick H. Lannan, who for the last nineteen years has been publisher of the "Tribune," retires from active business life. Judge C. C. Goodwin, who has been associated with Mr. Lannan for many years as editor of the "Tribune," also retires and will devote his time to literary work.

Two prominent Chicago people attempted suicide because of love for each other. Both were married, and saw no way to break the chains that separated them. The woman, Mrs. Charlotte Nichol, is dead, but the man, Dr. Orville Burnette, lives.

MUST PLAN DEFENSES ON ALL THE ISLANDS

(From Wednesday's daily.)

DEFENSES for the group of islands, the possibility of making the entrance to Pearl Harbor impregnable and how to insure safety from danger of attack for the buildings and works of the proposed naval station, formed the topics which filled the mind of Admiral Evans yesterday. In company with Capt. Merry the admiral went over the ground at the site proposed for the new yards and viewed the lands in their entirety.

"The question of the defense of the entire group of islands should be taken up before anything is done," said Admiral Evans last evening at the Moana hotel, "and then when there is anything completed it will be along business lines. The entire group is part of the United States and must be defended as a whole. It would be as great a blow to the prestige of the country to have one of the islands taken as though the whole group was captured. This is not the largest island and it would serve the purpose of an enemy just as much, if any other harbor could be used for the purpose of refitting. The islands are too far away from the coast of California to serve as a base for the operations of the enemy, but the fact that this is American territory makes the complete defense of the islands a necessity."

"There should be, and I believe this course will be followed, a mixed board which would consider the entire question of works. How to make the harbors safe from attack and to protect the public works would then be considered from all standpoints and the result would be satisfactory to both branches of the service."

"The same point should be considered in the scope which will be given to the dock yard here. There must be a complete yard at Subic Bay, as the presence of the fleet in the Philippines makes it necessary. The people of California would not long suffer ships being sent from that coast here for repair, while the Mare Island navy yard is in existence. This reduces the necessity for a station here, from a purely war standpoint. However the use of such a yard would be greater for the merchant marine than for the navy. With the building of a canal through the isthmus there would be an immediate growth of the shipping which would pass through this port. This is bound to become the greatest coaling station in the world when that canal is built. The demands then made upon a dock yard would be very heavy, and it would be work upon merchant vessels. All these things must be considered when the scope of the yard is decided upon by the general board."

"The site chosen for the yard is an ideal one. The land lies just as it should and the frontage is very fine. There is plenty of swinging room and the chan-

nel is deep. The only point which must be settled is the matter of defense. I hope the members of the fortifications board will see their way clear to fix a plan for the placing of some sort of works upon the outer reef, a system of steel turrets perhaps. That would place the defenses four miles from the yard and would keep the ships of an attacking fleet at least two miles further away. With a range of six miles shooting at a target is a difficult matter, especially in a sea way."

"If this is not done there will be little security for the buildings and works of the yard. Should there be no proper defenses the ships of an enemy could be off and with twelve and eight inch guns simply riddle the buildings of the yard."

"In case there should be an attack, or a fleet should be bottled up in the harbor, the deep water anchorages in the west locks could be used, but I think the site for the yards selected by Capt. Merry is the very best that could be chosen in the entire harbor."

"There is one other point, in the event of the enemy catching a fleet in a bottle-mouthed harbor there must be sufficient defense at the mouth to provide for the ships getting out and forming some line of battle. Where the ships must come out in line the result will be that which befel Cervera at Santiago, for the enemy will cut up the fleet before it can get into formation. This would be the case at Pearl Harbor unless the batteries could be moved out to the reef, and the extra mile of range had. There has been much change in defensive methods. For instance if an army man should say that Punchbowl was the proper site for a battery, we would say put your works there and welcome and we would then be able to demand the surrender of this city, or we could demolish it, and the city would surrender too. Therefore I believe there will be a mixed board to decide upon the scheme for the defense of this group before anything is done."

"As to a Pacific cable I believe the Navy will build one very soon. Whether or not a private corporation does so it is my opinion that the Navy will lay a cable, and that it will be authorized this year. There is a growing demand for cables for military purposes and the opinion at Washington is that this Pacific cable should be constructed at once."

Admiral Evans and Admiral Glass called upon Governor Dole yesterday morning and had a most pleasant chat. They told the Governor that it was an unofficial call, and that he would not be expected to return it, but the Governor accompanied by the Attorney General, waited upon the naval officers at the hotel last evening. Judge Estee dined with the party and later Senator George R. Carter called and spent a few minutes in general conversation.

SCHLEY UNMOVED BY SPANISH SHELLS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Chief Boat-swain Wm. I. Hill, who was a boatswain on the Brooklyn in the summer of 1898, was a leading witness in the Schley inquiry today. In the course of his description of the battle of July 3d the witness said:

"Probably fifteen minutes after we started the Spanish ships had nearly all gotten out. There were three of them. I stood near enough to touch Commodore Schley at the time, and I saw that we were going into a pocket. The Spanish ships had gotten out, and the Viscaya, the second ship, had turned toward us and we were about to cross the line of fire of our own ships. At that time the order was given to port the helm. I heard Commodore Schley say 'port,' and the ship started to swing to starboard. The helm was put over hard astern, and she swung around on her heel. The fire from our batteries never ceased from the time we started on the turn till the end of the battle, when the Colon went ashore. The guns were constantly being fired. The Texas was on our starboard hand, and she was fully a third of a mile from us. There was never any question in my mind about striking her. We did not come anywhere near. We did not cross her bow. We were slightly ahead of her and turned in that way entirely clear of her. After the swing around we lined up parallel with the Spanish fleet. In a few minutes the Teresa went ashore on fire. Soon after the Quenda followed, and we lined up with the Viscaya, and kept with her for ten miles. At this time there was not a ship to be seen astern except the Oregon, which was about a half mile from us. On this run with the Viscaya, Ellis was killed. There were fourteen or fifteen of us standing together. The Commodore asked in a matter of fact tone, 'What is the range?' Ellis raised the stadimeter to his eye, and as he did so a shell took his head off. As he fell to the deck dead, young McCauley said: 'Let's throw it overboard.' The Commodore said: 'No, don't throw that body overboard. He died like a brave man, and I am going to bury him like one.' He directed me to look out for the body. I had it wrapped in blankets, laid in the shade and that evening it was gotten ready for burial. The Viscaya was putting up the best fight of any ship there. She fought well, and the big shells were going over us and a great many of us ducked. These shells sounded like half a dozen railroad trains under way. As they were heard going through the air down would go a head, but Commodore Schley's head never bent."

There was a great outburst of applause in the court room as in a dramatic way the witness recited this incident. Admiral Dewey, for the first time during the sessions of the court, found it necessary to pound his gavel on the table and admonish the audience against such demonstrations.

A Hastily Trophy.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—A story is printed here to the effect that officers of German Field Hospital in China, who arrived at Wilhelmshaven, brought with them the head of the Chinaman who murdered Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister, and who was executed in Peking for the crime. It is added that the head has been sent to Berlin.

ITEMS OF SPORT IN THE STATES

Yale 21, Bates College 0. Annapolis 6, Pennsylvania 5. Lipton is already planning to build another boat.

Sydney Cavill, the champion swimmer, is back in San Francisco, from Japan.

James F. Fitzgerald, the world's champion handball player, is in San Francisco.

The famous black mare, Imp, won a race at Morris Park, going the mile in 1:40 flat.

Albert Champion, on a motor-paced bicycle, covered five miles in 6:25, a world's record.

R. A. Watson, a Sydney sporting man, says that Australians may build a cup challenger.

Terry McGovern is said to be in bad health. He fights Young Corbett on Thanksgiving day.

Dan Patch won the \$3,000, 2:08 class pace at Memphis, in three straight heats; best time, 2:05.

Little Boy paced a mile at Memphis, hitched to a wagon, in the fast time of 2:01½, a world's record.

Eddie Toy, of San Francisco, defeated "Spike" Wallace, of Pittsburg, at the end of a ten-round contest.

A team of unconditioned old Yale football players defeated the "varsity" second eleven by the score of 12 to 0.

La Valliere, the Oakland High School athlete, broke his collar bone in a practice game of football in San Francisco.

Lipton will not build a boat next year, but will wait and see what others may wish to do before challenging again.

Charles Comisky has signed Tom Daly for the Chicago baseball team next season. Daly is the Brooklyn club's star player.

Sir Thomas Lipton has determined to sell the Shamrock II, and she is now on the American market. The price fixed is not known.

Police stopped a fifteen-round bout at St. Louis between Martin Duffy, of Chicago, and Dave Barry, of Canada, at the end of the fourth round.

The California Jockey Club has received 629 entries for the sea early stake events. Alcedo, the Brooklyn handicapper, will be raced at the Coast. The opening handicap will be run on November 2.

In New York, Joe Nelson, a mere boy, won a fifteen-mile motor-paced bicycle race, and created new world's amateur records for every one of the miles excepting the fourth and fifth.

James Flanagan made a new world's record in throwing the 56-pound weight a distance of 36 feet 2½ inches. The best previous record was 35 feet 10 inches, held by J. S. Mitchell. Flanagan now holds all heavy-weight athletic records, with one exception, and that is throwing the 56-pound weight for height.

A WORD TO TRAVELERS.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

WILL BEGIN NEW WORK

Rapid Transit Line Construction Plans.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Work upon the Kalili extension of the Rapid Transit road will begin this morning. The first work will be done on King street, near the corner of Liliha, just beyond the Pain tracks. Contractor McKee said last evening that he would have a force of men at work and would keep it going until finished.

There is a limit of ten weeks for the completion of this branch, but it is entirely a matter of straight construction, the only curved rails being those which will be needed in the turnouts, of which there will be four or five, all other bendings along the route being on long tangents which may be made without any special trouble. This will reduce the amount of work to be done. There will be something like fifty men employed on the work at the beginning and this force will be increased as the men are available.

The contract for the McCully street extension has not been entered into as yet, owing to the fact that the line is not covered by the franchise of the company and can be built only upon a petition of the property owners, with the consent of the Governor. The petitions have been signed by more than a majority of the property owners along the streets to be covered, Alexander, Beretania and McCully, and these will be submitted to the Governor at once. As the work will be done by the same contractor there is no immediate rush, though there is only sixty days for its completion, once the contract is signed.

The line of the Rapid Transit road through the College Hills subdivision and the Puupoo lands, has been completed and will be formally opened tomorrow. The initial trip over the road will be made by a train of cars, the trustees of Oahu College and the directors of the Island Realty Company, with their wives and families, being the guests of the line. This road, after this inspection, will be thrown open to the public, and will furnish the most popular of the open air rides in the city. Already there has been an increase in the traffic since the line has been running to the top of the Manoa hill.

TAXES COMING IN RAPIDLY

After today no appeals may be taken from the decisions of the tax appeal court, the twenty days following the filing of the records expiring at this time. So far the majority of appeals are taken on the part of the government, though no doubt before the day is over a number of new cases will be filed.

In the case of the Kapiolani Estate both the assessor and the taxpayer have appealed to the Supreme Court on different phases of the tax court's decision. All these appeals must go directly to the Supreme Court, the tax court having the same powers as a court of record in such matters.

Taxes are coming in at a lively rate and the officials at the tax office and treasurer's office are wearing broad smiles. On Monday alone the total tax collections, income and general, amounted to \$22,000 and the receipts yesterday were nearly that amount. As the middle of November approaches, the last day for paying taxes, the coffers of the Territory will fill rapidly, and the long looked for relief from the money stringency will be here.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swelling. Expels and Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Prepared by THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

BARK NUUANU

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

December 20, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
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Honolulu.

D Will Keep I SCLEAN

Your Premises, Stables and Outhouses

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And in Good Condition.

F E C Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5 gallon and barrel containers.

Hollister Drug Co.

Fort Street.



SO-BOS-SO (KILFLY)

A Liquid Mixture Designed to Protect COWS AND HORSES From Torture by Flies

A Valuable Disinfectant and Germicide.

FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned. If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies.

Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way.

Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial.

We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Manager.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 1.

A new heir to the Chinese throne will be appointed. The present heir is dissipated and uncontrollable. The new heir will be Preitze, nephew of Prince Tuan. He is intellectually weak.

It was as characteristic of President Roosevelt to entertain the eminent negro, Booker T. Washington, at a White House dinner, as it was of the Bourbon South to get angry over it.

We are once more able to say, on the very highest authority, that neither the administration of Governor Dole nor the principles it represents, are likely to find themselves in any jeopardy at Washington.

The attempt to identify Mr. Thurston with the affairs of the Republican Territorial Committee takes on an added hue of absurdity by the mention as members of his "gang" whatever that may be, of men who are counted among the warm opponents of the local Republican administration.

Admiral Dewey must have heard with a grim smile the testimony that Commodore Schley "looked badly" at the battle of Santiago. Memories of the May morning at Manila when the commander-in-chief was seasick on the bridge, could hardly have failed to impress him. People in battle, especially those bearing the responsibilities, are not a cheerful set and are quite apt to "look badly."

It is already conceded that the Dole administration stands high with the Interior Department which has the special oversight of Territories. There never was any doubt that the slightest fairness of inquiry about it would lead to a prompt and thorough vindication of the men and measures that made it possible for Hawaii to come under the American flag and stay there without reproach.

The feeling in Washington that men who own Pearl Harbor land that pays heavy interest on a couple of million dollars ought to sell it for about \$20,000, does not rest on business principles. There was a time when the Government could have had the land for a merely nominal price, but it is as absurd to expect it for that now as it would be to try and buy a site for a public building in Washington on the basis of the values of twenty-five years ago.

Nothing that promises to increase the food resources of Hawaii should be passed without a word of satisfaction. Black bass fry have been brought here to be placed in fresh water streams. If they do well, as we think they will, a most desirable adjunct will be given to the limited island menu. A fresh water fish of any kind is a luxury here, and a black bass is a prince of table delicacies. One of the good things to be expected of the coming of the Albatross is an addition to the supply of tiny food.

It is characteristic of the Chinese government to recall Minister Wu on the ground that his popularity among "foreign devils" means that he is faithless to the ideas of his own country. In other words he has made himself "un-Chinese." Other diplomats are expected to ingratiate themselves with the Government and people with whom they are accredited, but in the land of topsy-turvydom the pose of the true envoy is supposed to be a cold and haughty disdain of those from whom he seeks diplomatic favors.

Dr. Pratt is quite right in recommending a crusade against rats, though it is unfortunate for the success of the move that there is no money in hand for public bounties. Even under the prime incentive of the plague, the war on rats was not very strenuous. There is no plague here now, the last case of the summer's sporadic visitation having occurred on the 17th of July; but owing to the fact that plague exists in ports which communicate with this one, an infected rat may come ashore at almost any time and spread the black death not only among its kind but, by the agency of fleas, among human beings. It is most desirable, therefore, to make rats scarce before the chance of infection arrives. People must do the work for its own sake, however, as there can be no official pecuniary reward.

If the sugar trust is trying to crush the beet sugar industry it is acting without its customary prudence. Such a course means the recrudescence of the "free breakfast-table" cry and a powerful movement, among rural constituencies, to open American ports to free trade in the cane sugar of Cuba and of various foreign countries. The sugar trust and all other industrial combinations cannot presume too far. McKinley's election was not a passport permitting them to do their worst. Rather it indicated the popular feeling that the new President would curb them with a stern hand in case they became too arrogant. Nevertheless since election the trusts have been aggressive to a degree. As a journal interested in the success of the cane-sugar industry the Advertiser regrets that the sugar trust should have become a chief offender. It cannot, rich as it is, challenge the American farmer and hope to get the better of him either in Congress or at the polls.

BASIS OF APPOINTMENTS.

At the recent meeting of the Republican Territorial Committee, the following resolution, proposed by T. McCants Stewart, was adopted:

Resolved, That the following rule be adopted, namely: All appointments to office in the public service should be made, as far as practicable, upon the understanding that a majority of the executive committee of the district committee of the district in which the applicant resides, and the executive committee of this Territorial Committee. All rules or resolutions or parts thereof inconsistent with this rule are hereby rescinded.

We hope that Governor Dole, in choosing men to help them carry out administrative concerns for which they alone are responsible to Congress and the President, will take no notice of such recommendations unless they find themselves convinced as to their propriety from a personal and official standpoint. Otherwise there may be more Neys et al in office.

The idea that Governor Dole, in choosing a man for a responsible appointment, should allow his mind to be made up for him by any irresponsible district committee whose opinions or prejudices the majority in the Territorial Committee might not like to contradict, is preposterous. The Governor and not the district committee nor the Committee itself is to be held accountable if anything goes wrong; and if anything does go wrong the crowd led by some of these very committeemen would be the first to clamor for the removal of the Governor as one who had misused the appointive power.

While Theodore Roosevelt was President of the New York Police Commission and Governor of New York he practiced what he has preached as chairman of the Civil Service Commission. While reasonably deferential to the advice of party leaders he did not permit them to dictate his appointments, much less to compel the selection for any office of an unfit man. As President of the United States he will naturally appreciate a similar policy on the part of all Federal officials having the appointive power. It is a suggestion which ought not to be missed by any of the Hawaiian Territorial administrators, for if President Roosevelt hears of the institution here of the worst features of the spoils system there will be some strict accounting to follow.

LONG AND CHANDLER.

It was expected from the first that Mr. Long, after a reasonable interval, would retire from the cabinet of President Roosevelt. He has not yet done so, but his intentions are clear enough to permit the friends of ex-Secretary Chandler to indulge the hope that the latter may, at an early date, resume the naval portfolio which he had in the time of President Arthur.

Secretary Chandler is the father of the new American navy, a title which has sometimes been mistakenly given to Wm. C. Whitney, his successor. During his term the keels were laid of the first modern warships under the Stars and Stripes and before he retired, the Chicago, Atlanta, Boston and Dolphin were afloat. His interest in naval matters thus stimulated has grown great and well-informed. If he is not popular among naval officers it may be attributed to the fact that he had small respect for the land sailor and did his best to make our sea-commanders, who had, since 1870, suffered from the laxity and disuse into which the equipment of the Navy had fallen, worthy of the new war marine he was building up.

Unfortunately Mr. Chandler has not, of late years, been in sympathy with vital Republican policies. His sudden loss of the Senatorship was due to his pro-silver attitude and to the sharpness of his published criticisms of President McKinley and Chairman Hanna. At home he is no longer a Republican leader and on that account could bring no special strength, politically, to the administration.

NICARAGUA OR PANAMA.

The fact that the Canal Commission has forced the estimates of building on the Nicaragua route to \$200,000,000, or \$120,000,000 more than Engineer Menocal proposed, may mean, as has sometimes been hinted, that the Panama route will be favored. Coincident paragraphs in the press state that the De Lesseps cut could be completed for \$140,000,000, a clear saving of \$60,000,000. It is also evident that the French syndicate will make any reasonable compromise as to a purchase price, being anxious, it would seem, to divest itself of a work in which the continental money market will not place loans nor the European powers incur political responsibilities.

While the nation as a whole does not particularly care, if the canal can be had, whether it crosses the Central American isthmus at one point or another, Hawaii has reason to prefer the Nicaraguan route. For one thing it is shorter and would afford our sugar quicker dispatch. For another, the ocean there is not so much affected by calms as it is west of Panama. Furthermore the lower route would put Hawaii in quick and easy communication with the Panama fever. As the Pacific Coast States feel the force of the same arguments, perhaps they will be able, by stout resistance to the Panama scheme, to overcome the strength of the financial plea and get a decision for Nicaragua. But it will be a hard fight, especially as the railroads are, for purposes of their own, working with the Panama lobby.

Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., have moved back to the old location, on Fort street, and in the renovated premises are prepared to show new lines of wall papers and linoleum, just received direct from the largest and finest factories, and comprising all the very latest designs. The selection is the finest in the city, and we would be glad to convince you by an inspection. No trouble to show you our goods.

DEFENDING THE ISLANDS.

The question whether all the islands of this group will need to be defended has been raised by Admiral Evans, whose professional eminence and whose membership in the Naval Advisory Board, entitles it to serious thought.

Would an island without a harbor or military defenses or commissary supplies or great deposits of money be worth anything to an enemy in time of war? Without taking issue with the Admiral we should say that it would not. The military value of an island or archipelago depends, we should think, upon its utility as a strategic naval base or as a depot of supplies. That is to say it must have a harbor reasonably protected from storms and easily defended by forts where ships may be repaired; and a back country from which commissary supplies may be drawn. There is only one island in the Hawaiian group which has harbors that a naval power could use; and there is no island at all which raises enough provisions to supply its population for ten days.

Should the United States go to war with a Pacific naval power the enemy would, undoubtedly, seek a foothold on Oahu. Here are actual harbors, warehouses of all kinds, money to buy ransom, and a base of offence. But what could an enemy do with Maui, Kauai, Molokai and even Hawaii? Would he not be weakened in exact proportion with the efforts he might make to safeguard them from recapture? From a naval or military point of view would they be worth the trouble of taking and holding?

Most experts, in reporting upon the matter heretofore, have thought it enough to defend Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, leaving the rest of the group to take care of itself or to rely upon the Navy for defence. They have thought that the presence in the various channels of torpedo boats would make the enemy wary of approaching islands and he could make no special use of it captured. The arguments always seemed reasonable to this journal, though, recognizing Admiral Evans' great attainments it is quite ready to stand corrected.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A. S. Humphreys returned on the Sonoma.

J. P. Cooke was a passenger on the Claudine yesterday for Maui.

C. D. Lufkin, who is opening the new bank at Wailuku, returned to Maui yesterday.

C. S. Deery intends bringing two deer from Molokai, as attractions for Pacific Heights.

The fire claims commission is engaged with the hearing of Chinese claims this week.

C. E. Guest left for Maui yesterday in the Claudine, to inspect work on the new Spreckelsville mill.

W. F. Drake, of the internal revenue collector's office, is on Hilo, making his regular investigations.

Mail to federal officers from the Washington departments comes now in black-bordered envelopes.

Chinese claims are still occupying the fire court. They are being disposed of at the rate of over a hundred per day.

Frank Damon and Rev. E. H. Thwing will go to Wailuku to dedicate the Chinese Mission Church on Sunday next.

Captain Merry, U. S. N., is entertaining Rear Admiral Evans during his stay in port. Captain Merry leaves on the Solace for Pago Pago.

Joseph Cook, a federal grand juror, was excused for the balance of the term upon motion of United States Attorney Dunne yesterday. He lives at Hilo.

The schooner Waiwala has been sold by the Oahu Shipping Company to E. G. Carrera, who intends running her in the poi and rice trade between Molokai and Kahului.

Governor Dole received a call yesterday from Rear Admiral Robley Evans, U. S. N. A regulation salute was fired by the naval battery in honor of the admiral.

Three dozen new chairs for the use of the Federal building have been received from Washington by Marshal Hendry. They were boxed up, and came as mail.

The Sam Sing Company, of Kahului, have made an assignment to C. Kaiser, of this city, and all personal claims against the company are requested to present them at once.

Marshal Hendry received his commission yesterday, and duly qualified. He was sworn in by Judge Estee. The commission bore the signature of Theodore Roosevelt.

All orders from the other Islands sent to Whitney & Marsh, Ltd., will be filled promptly, and returned by the very next outgoing mail. Read their ad giving prices of some of their goods.

News was received yesterday by W. E. Rowell of the death of his mother, Mrs. M. J. Rowell, at Craftonville, Cal., on October 20. She was sixty-eight years of age, and formerly resided at Waimea, Kauai.

Workmen have begun the construction of the Keolu road. It will require several months to complete the contract, but Superintendent Boyd hopes to have the job finished before the heavy rains.

J. P. McCoy was a passenger on the America Maru for China, where he goes to open up the business of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, which was recently incorporated under the laws of Hawaii.

Brother Philippe, of Samoa, has acknowledged the receipt of the plants sent to him by Wray Taylor some time ago, and promises to send specimens of timber woods, taro, breadfruit and manioc seeds in exchange.

Commissioner of Agriculture Wray Taylor has received another letter in regard to his requests for woodpeckers. Cooper Ornithological Club, of Hayward, Cal., writes that woodpeckers of the "Gairdners" species are plentiful there, but that the downy woodpecker is obtainable only in the eastern States. The writer does not believe their species of woodpecker would survive the sea voyage to Honolulu, as they are strictly insectivorous.

Mate McDonald, of the Emily Reed, who was expected to arrive on the Sonoma yesterday, failed to show up. He is under indictment for assault upon the high seas, and has a \$500 bond on file in Federal Court which will be forfeited unless he appears when the case is called next week. It is reported here that McDonald sailed on the Emily Reed to Australia from San Francisco. About half a dozen wit-

nesses are detained in prison awaiting his return.

Captain Heinrich Berger, leader of the Hawaiian Government Band, returned yesterday on the Sonoma from San Francisco, where he revelled in the delights of the music rendered in that city. He says he was enraptured with the Royal Italian Band, which was giving a series of concerts. In fact, he believes it is about the finest band he has listened to for years, and the music was of a character which will have some influence on that to be produced in the future in the Hawaiian capital.

F. S. Dodge says that as soon as the trustees of the Bishop Estate receive the map of the Waialae road and Bishop Estate lands at Waialae from Surveyor Baldwin the Hilo Railroad Company will be at liberty to begin work on the beach extension in so far as the portion between the rivers is concerned. The service cannot begin until the bridges across the coast which will be several months. By May 1st next it is expected that the company will occupy its new depot in town.—Hilo Tribune.

Sonoma Brings Black Bass.

The steamship Sonoma, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, brought the largest single shipment of live fish ever sent from California to any foreign port.

The fish, which are black bass, were shipped from the Sisson hatchery. They were brought to San Francisco in large cans, and during the trip they were kept in a large tank especially constructed for that purpose.

The utmost attention had to be paid to them to keep them alive. Once an hour regularly the water had to be aerated by dipping it out and letting it fall, carrying air into the water in this way. The fish will be sent to different islands of the group to stock the numerous fresh-water streams.

Mr. A. Robinson will take one can with these fish to Kauai today on the Mikahala. The can with the fish was down on the Inter-Island wharf yesterday and one of the natives there was busily engaged in pumping air into the water by means of a bicycle pump. He explained that the fish were opopus, and when told that no one would care to ship opopus such a long way, he steadfastly maintained that the fish were "foreign kind opopus," so it is probable that the black bass will never lack for a name among the natives.

Maui Brings News of Rain.

The steamer Maui, which returned from the Hamakua coast yesterday morning, experienced rough weather. The sea grew so stormy that work had to be suspended on Monday at Paunah. The rain also is continuing in the Hamakua district. Purser Phillips reports that Kukuiahae has had at least four inches and Ooiaha four and a half inches. As these points are at the two extreme ends of the district it can be supposed that the whole territory has been well soaked. All the mills in Hamakua have stopped grinding in order to get all the mill hands on the planting gangs. When the Maui left Hamakua the rain did not fall steadily but there were frequent showers and every indication that the rain would continue.

THE ISTHMIAN WATERWAY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Two hundred million dollars is to be the cost of the Nicaragua canal, according to estimates received in the report which the Isthmian Canal Commission, of which Rear Admiral Walker is president, will soon place in the hands of President Roosevelt. The commission now reports in favor of the canal having a depth throughout of thirty-five feet, instead of thirty feet, as in its project of two years ago. The commission is prepared to report that the Panama canal can be completed at a cost of about \$100,000,000. It is not willing to concede the correctness of the claims made by the French company that this canal can be finished for \$100,000,000.

Telegraph Notes.

The new Armory system which transmits energy without wires has been demonstrated to be able to carry sound like a telephone and to direct a submarine torpedo.

France will try to force the Porte to pay the Loroand claim.

Western Congressmen have decided to fight the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

Major E. G. Rathbone has been indicted in Havana for complicity in the postal frauds.

The officers of the Brooklyn while on the stand were unanimous in praising the work of Schley.

Under the new postal rules many serial publications must hereafter pay third class postage.

Great improvements have been made in the Alaska mining districts and machinery is much in demand.

A board has been appointed to select a site for the new forts for San Francisco, south of the Cliff House.

The lumber schooner La Gironde ran ashore and was totally wrecked on San Clemente. The crew was saved.

The litigation over the will of Millionaire Jacob S. Rodgers has been ended. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York paid \$250,000 in settlement in order to get its bequest soon.

The Bulgarian minister in Vienna declares that his country is not responsible for the kidnapping of Miss Stone.

The French promoters of the Panama canal are suspected of trying to block American legislation on the Nicaraguan canal matter.

Although there are no recommendations for new ships the estimate of naval expenses asks for \$95,000,000 for the coming year.

The new Ameroe of Afghanistan has begun reforms by increasing the pay of his soldiers and promising to reduce the taxes on land.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. F. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today

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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
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Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,590,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 55,800,000
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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at

right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

CLARKE'S 841 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 40 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for \$64

River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

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Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

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Accumulated Funds \$2,575,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

divorce was killed in the Episcopal convention.

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Drink no substitute for
KOMEL
the pure juice of the grape fruit.

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SODA WATER WORKS CO.,**
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**List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and
Portable Track For Sale by The
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar
Company.**

Two **BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES**, 24" gauge, 4 wheel connected, 8 feet 5" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty **SPARE TUBES**, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One **BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE**, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One **SPARE SMOKESTACK**, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred **CANE CARS**.
Twenty-five **FLAT CARS** for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound **PORTABLE TRACK**, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound **PERMANENT TRACK**, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order.

The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.
Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kahului wharf, Maui.

CHANGE OF WINDOW DISPLAYS.

Last week you saw our large window filled with refrigerators and ice boxes, of all sizes.

This week you can see, in their place, several hundred useful articles for your home.

Last week, in the small window, you were attracted by a pretty display of beautiful articles in cut-glass, art pottery, fine china, and sterling silver.

This week you will find a display of piano, banquet and table lamps, at very reasonable prices.

When we advertised that we would take old stoves in part payment for new, you were surprised to find that although you thought your old stove was worthless, yet we made you an allowance, and removed it from your premises.

You found that the work we did for you in connecting the boiler to your new stove, was very satisfactory.

You never could get hot water as quick before, with as little fuel.

You are finding out day by day that we are not holding out promises or inducements to our customers that are not bona fide.

You found, by actual experience, that the refrigerator you purchased from us used less ice than your old one. (This is a cold fact.)

That dinner set that you purchased looks just lovely on the table, and is admired by all your friends, and how comforting it is to know that you can replace any breakage from our stock.

The rubber hose that you purchased from us under a guarantee, gives you no worry.

You know that you will not have to purchase another one for a year, at least.

Those cut-glass tumblers, at \$3.50 per dozen, that we persuaded you to buy, in place of the blown tumblers, at \$1.00, are proving a good investment, and what a superior shape they are to what you have been using.

If you will spend a little time in our store, when you are down town, we will show you a great many articles that are good investments.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Sole agents, in the Hawaiian Territory, for Jewel Stoves, for either coal or wood; Puritan Blue Flame Oil Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, United States Cream Separators (the best on earth), and the Challenge and Dandy Windmills.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY SAVED HIS BOY'S LIFE.

"I believe I saved my (nine-year-old) boy's life this winter with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says A. M. Hoppe, Rio Creek, Wis., U. S. A. "He was so choked up with croup that he could not speak. I gave it to him freely until he vomited, and in a short time he was all right." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

WAGE WAR ON RODENTS

Board of Health Plans a New Crusade.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Board of Health at its regular meeting yesterday determined to inaugurate a war of extermination upon rats, on the ground that the rodent was a means of communication for plague, and for that reason Hawaii should take no chances now, and act before it is too late. This action was taken upon the suggestion of Executive Officer Pratt who argued that an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure, and with the conditions now prevalent in the Orient, it was imperative that every precaution be taken in the Hawaiian Islands.

In Japan the rat has long been recognized as a purveyor of plague, and the war of extermination is being relentlessly waged against it. While there is no danger from plague in Honolulu or the territory at present, it is held that nothing should be left undone to have these conditions continue, and the wisest course is to double the precautions against it now. On this account the Board of Health feels that it is the imperative duty of every citizen to aid in this work of extermination, for as there are no funds immediately available for the purpose, the board has requested that as individuals every citizen aid in the warfare.

The matter was called to the attention of the board by the reading of the following letter:

Honolulu, October 29, 1901.
To the President and Members of the Board of Health:

Gentlemen:—There is a matter which I desire to bring to your attention with the hope that some action can be taken which will be of benefit to this country. It seems to me to be a fitting time to start in on a rat-killing campaign.

No plague is at present in Honolulu, or any part of the Territory, as far as is known; but we have reports of cases by every steamer from Hongkong, and now by last steamer we learn it is in Brisbane.

Just so long as there are cases in these places we are open to the danger of having it get ashore from one of those ports. The United States Marine Hospital service with whom we are working in perfect accord, is doing all in their power to prevent it getting ashore from vessels, but there is always a chance that rats, and infected ones at that, may manage to get ashore and so infect others.

That plague is spread principally through agency of rats is a fact recognized by all countries where it has existed, and it is only a few months ago that Japan having a few cases of plague, started in on a general rat crusade, and thousands were exterminated. It is not my desire to be considered an alarmist, for I thoroughly believe that the sooner the people of this community take a calm view of plague and educate themselves to the fact that this being a seaport city, we are always open to the danger of contagious and infectious diseases, just so much quicker will the commercial and shipping interests be best conserved. It is not only the fact that if plague should again appear we would be likely to have some deaths, but the fact that if it does come the commercial and shipping interests of the community are at once affected and everybody suffers.

The old saying, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," was never truer than in this instance. In other words, it is better to start taking precautions before it does appear. With the coming on of the rainy season we are very likely to have sporadic cases of plague, and if before this time comes we can diminish the number of rats or exterminate them by the concerted action of the whole community, then the danger of its spreading will be greatly diminished.

I would respectfully request that a committee of three be appointed to take up this matter and outline a plan of action, and that public as a whole, through the press, be requested to give the board their support in this matter as soon as the committee has reached a decision.

Respectfully submitted,
J. S. B. PRATT,
Executive Officer.

Mr. Dole thought that the matter should be laid before the public in the press, and that the co-operation of the community be asked.

Dr. Cooper also favored the idea and thought that agitation should begin now rather than wait until it was too late. Dr. Pratt said: "Five hundred dollars expended in traps now will do more good than \$10,000 spent later."

Dr. Sloggett favored the proposition and thought that the Chamber of Commerce and Merchant's Exchange might be called upon with propriety to aid in the undertaking, and as the government had no funds for such purpose, they might be willing to appropriate a small amount for the carrying on of this war of extermination.

Finally upon motion it was decided to appoint a committee to take charge of the matter, and enlist the efforts of the community, the shipping interests and the two commercial organizations. The president designated Drs. Cooper and Pratt as members of such committee. Dr. Cooper to be asked to serve as a third member and lend the co-operation of the government marine service to the efforts of the Board of Health. The government physicians on the other islands, particularly in seaport towns, are to be urged to take up the project, and work with the Board of Health.

GRASS EXPERIMENTS.

In the corner of the Capitol grounds at the junction of Hotel and Likiep streets, which has long been unused and neglected, except for depositing rubbish and collecting dirt heaps, the Commissioner of Agriculture has begun the

propagation of various kinds of forage grasses for stock feed, vines and plants, which are to form a reserve depot to the Government nursery for supplies of this character. Since the Rapid Transit cars have been running on Hotel street and have made it as important a thoroughfare as many of the larger streets, the unused corner has also become an important part of the Capitol grounds, and it will soon be transformed from a neglected spot into one teeming with sturdy grasses, the dirt heaps will be leveled, the refuse carted away, and the old bungalow used by the National Guard will soon be covered over with vines.

Commissioner Taylor is now experimenting with Buffalo, Guinea, blue and panicum grasses. Fourteen beds each twenty feet long and six feet wide have been made and the number will soon be increased to twenty-five. The beds will be made the depot for supplying these varieties of grass instead of sending to the other islands for them as heretofore. The grass spreads very rapidly and only a few roots are necessary for a person to start a large area of it on his premises. These are all forage grasses, intended as feed for horses and cattle. He will also put in the Kentucky, or blue grass, intended for lawns. Palms have been set in, musk and water melons are growing, and in a short time the appearance of the corner will be much altered. The vines of the melons have been attacked by insects and are not thriving as they should, but an experiment is being made with a straw covering.

Alfalfa, wheat, sorghum, red and Japan clover, jute, Egyptian cotton, dry land rice, white lupin, velvet beans and a few more specimens will also be planted for experimental purposes. These enrich the soil and the experiments will be closely watched. In fact, the entire proposition is in the nature of an experiment.

A station has also been started in Nuuanu valley about three-quarters of a mile from the city, near the former residence of the laborers are engaged in putting in trees on the left side of the road, two men doing nothing but clear the ground of weeds and grass that their growth may not be retarded. For rainy seasons a house has been provided in which the men will work on the seeds and shoots. Thousands of forest trees are being propagated, and new varieties are about to make their appearance. These are the poplar, elm, hickory, pecan, catalpa, acacia, or foreign koa. The latter is very much like the native koa, but is not so susceptible to the attacks of insects.

The Commissioner has sent away for twenty-five bushels of cow peas, a splendid food for stock. He sent to North Carolina, practically the home of the cow pea. He is also trying to get the pennyroyal planted as an enemy of the mosquito.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Korea will buy arms in Japan.
The California miners' convention is over.

Pale Fuller is again the rage in Paris.

Hog cholera is prevalent in San Joaquin.

Eighty were drowned by a flood in Asia Minor.

J. P. Morgan has bought Raphael's "Holy Family."

Highlanders are reported as active in Fresno again.

The business section of Lamar, Ark., has been burned.

Russian bandits looted a train near Odessa, killing three.

Minister Wu's popularity in America may lead to his recall.

The Pan-American conference has opened in Mexico City.

Mrs. Roosevelt says her gowns cost her less than \$300 a year.

The Colombians claim another victory over the insurgent forces.

Franklin D. Roosevelt has sold his horses and dogs prior to his marriage.

San Francisco ladies have organized a society to give cats a home.

Freights in the North Atlantic ocean have sunk lower than ever before.

There was to have been no government agent at Cordoba, Mexico.

P. P. Noble, of Corona, Cal., was killed by a kerosene explosion.

There is not transportation enough to take the people away from Nome.

A New York church has called Rev. Robert MacKenzie, of San Francisco.

Two of the guns taken by the Boers at Scheepers' Nek have been recovered.

Japanese papers doubt whether Great Britain will oppose Russia in Manchuria.

The Noyes investigation at San Francisco is developing startling testimony.

Mr. P. O. O'Connell, of Chicago, has been killed.

Mrs. Aubrey Snowden, of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, killed her child and then herself.

Ed L. Doherty, the oil magnate, has purchased the finest residence in Los Angeles.

California stockmen are arranging a hunt for wild horses, which are causing trouble.

Eugene Zimmerman will pay the debts of his son-in-law, the Duke of Manchester.

Rear Admiral Bunce died at Hartford, Conn., on October 19, of cancer of the throat.

Russia's new American-built battleship, Retzhan, made 18.61 knots on her trial trip.

General MacArthur does not believe there is any necessity for additional troops at Samar.

Three men under arrest in Corning, N. Y., are believed to have robbed the Chicago postoffice.

Fire at Chicago did half a million dollars' damage to the Hammond Packing Company.

Phillips, the Chicago corn king, is active again on change, and is buying up December corn.

Winston Churchill says the danger in South Africa is greater today than it was two years ago.

Porto Rico hopes to compete for the orange trade of Florida and California. Its product is early.

Rev. L. L. Wirt, of Oakland, has asked for a transfer, and his accounts may be investigated.

President Roosevelt says the next time he takes a railroad trip he wants to ride on the engine.

Six men were sealed up in a new British submarine boat for twelve hours without ill effects.

Lieutenant Governor Northcott, of Illinois, has resigned as head consul of the Modern Woodmen.

Thomas E. Gering, the Sonoma county, Cal., murderer, may escape the gallows because of insanity.

A landslide in Barbadoes, district of

Roseopol, wiped out the best sugar plantations of the island.

The dykes "No. 1" is haunted by the memory of James Fisk, whom he killed thirty years ago.

The commission reporting on the wreck of the Islander, off Victoria, censures both master and pilot.

The steamship Portland has arrived at West Townsend, bringing 520 passengers and three tons of gold.

The Pacific Mail steamship Siberia, the largest ship ever built in America, has been launched at Newport News.

The United States grand jury at Phoenix, Arizona, has indicted Colonel Corey for accepting bribes from Chinese.

The Russian minister of war has released 36 Afghan spies and sent them back with friendly messages to the government.

The French government prevented the coal miners' strike by threatening to send in the army.

The committee for the coming of the First Washington Regiment, will marry Mrs. Dubois, the widow of the colonel of the First California Volunteers.

Dullness in ocean freight accounts for the fact that a steamer, the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, of 124 berthed steamers, and numerous floating grain elevators, are in the harbor.

General Hughes telegraphs from the island of Cebu reporting that there has been no trouble on the island of Samar since the flight at the Candara river.

The third international congress on weights and measures has determined the kilogram and broached the important question of the numeration of yards.

Bodies of nine men, of the Ninth United States Infantry, who fell at the battle of the Marston, nearly 70 years ago, were lately found there.

They were reinterred with international ceremonies.

At a meeting of committees representing Austrian agricultural and manufacturing interest, the countries of Central Europe were urged to unite for common defense against trans-oceanic competition.

President Von Gosseler, of the province of West Prussia, has called a conference in Danzig to discuss remedies for industrial and agricultural distress.

The Danzig committee is petitioning for municipal work. Metal workers in Hamburg also want relief.

A dispatch from Simla to the London Times and the New York Times says it is reported that Ameer Habib Ullah has made a liberal advance to the merchants of Kalsat for the purpose of trade and commerce.

A Paris dispatch says: The premiere of Saint Saens "Les Barbares," with words by Victorien Sardou and Pierre Chenevi, was given at the opera last night.

The libretto deals with the invasion of Italy by barbarians in the first century before Christ, interweaving the love of Marcomir, a barbarian chief, for Floria, a vestal virgin, who sacrificed her vows and accepts his hand and heart.

Marcomir saves the town of Orange from pillage and massacre, the opera closing with a superb march of the departing barbarians and antique dances expressive of the joy of the citizens at being relieved of their presence.

The music, which is on the whole of the Wagnerian order, contains many harmonious and beautiful passages, but did not seem to excite the enthusiasm of the fashionable audience.

Germans are moving to prevent Jesuits forced to leave France from settling in Austria or their own country.

The Chicago postoffice was robbed of \$75,000 in stamps by thieves who tunneled under the vault. There is no clue.

Edward O'Hara, who was lost on Mt. Hamilton recently, has been given up by searchers, who believe he was eaten by mountain lions.

Angry sailors cast the sights and other fittings of guns on the British battleship Magnificent into the sea, to call attention to their grievances.

Admiral Bowles recommends that the floating dock at Havana, bought from Spain, be towed to the Philippines, as it can be made capable of raising vessels of 10,000 tons.

C. B. Elliott, general manager of the Cape government railways, says: "American industrial competition is serious as it has only just begun. Splendid new machinery and new methods of work will be undertaken on such a scale as to make successful competition difficult. My strong advice to the heads of British firms is to visit the United States and see for themselves."

That greatly surprised me with the extent of the use of automatic machinery, nothing like which is to be seen in England."

Count Leo Tolstol is again ill in the Crimea.

Mrs. McKinley is reported to be doing well.

James A. Walker died at Richmond, Va.

The annexation movement in Cuba is growing.

Joan Miller's daughter, Maud, is seriously ill.

Florida's orange crop is estimated at 1,200,000 boxes.

Heavy rains are causing damage near Skagway.

Frank Jay Gould will wed Miss Helen Kelly, of New York.

Tagalog dialects are to be taught in the Hopkins University.

Rev. Robert McIntyre, of Chicago, may locate in California.

The greater part of Cape Colony is now said to be in rebellion.

President Roosevelt has received the degree of LL. D. from Yale.

Great Britain has annexed Ocean Island, the Gilbert group.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is inspecting the Chicago & Great Western.

Col. Charles James, a prominent Washington Republican, is dead.

President Roosevelt entertained Marquis Ito at the White House.

The Anglo-American Review, published by Lady Churchill, has suspended.

English companies have combined to fight the American tobacco trust.

Dr. J. F. Berry, secretary of the Epworth League, is seriously ill at Chicago.

Sir Archibald Smith, the British jurist, and recent Master of the Rolls, is dead.

The famine in Russian provinces is spreading, and great suffering is entailed.

The Salt Lake police are guarding the Gould children for fear of kidnappers.

Chicago unions will fight for the right to picket places where a strike is declared.

Pat Crowe writes that he will not surrender until assured his bond will be small.

Charles E. Bolton, a writer on municipal problems, has died at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall sailed from Halifax for England on October 31.

John Stane, a San Francisco waiter, murdered a mere child, and then killed himself.

A strong demand by all the powers will be made upon the Turkish Sultan.

Mr. Thakley, a San Diego theosophist, calls the ministers of that city blackmailers.

Three men lost their lives at the Holy Terror mine at Keystone, S. D., from foul air.

English companies will unite to form a steel trust. Their united capital is about \$200,000,000.

The Oakland street car managers discharged employees who attempted to organize a union.

The property of the Northern Pacific Railroad has been insured for \$20,000,000, subject to fire.

Henry Dreyfus, of San Francisco, a cousin of Captain Dreyfus, is to marry Miss Flora Bernard.

A Leipzig anti-dueling convention took active steps to foster the agitation against dueling.

Henry Sedley, of Yale, scuffled with Edward Corrigan in a buck wagon, and the latter was killed.

The situation in the French mining district is reported as serious, and 600 police are on duty there.

William Dudley Foulke of New York has been appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission.

Seth Abbott, the father of Emma Abbott, the famous prima donna, died in Chicago on October 22.

The Burlington Road has been bought in by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways.

A landscape engineer has been employed to devise a plan for the improvement of the Palisades.

Russia and Japan have made an agreement about Korea, and their relations are now quite friendly.

New York has shipped almost 75,000 bushels of wheat to South Africa, and will send one million bushels of oats.

The new ocean-to-ocean flyers are to make the overland trip from New York to San Francisco in four days.

Venezuela has defaulted on a quarterly payment of \$8,000, in settlement of old claims due the United States.

George A. Raymon, a soldier in Manila, was sentenced to death for aggravated case of murder and assault.

Peace and order has been restored in the Hsing Ning district, China. One hundred and forty rebels were executed in time.

Eighty Chinese mandarins were severely punished for aiding the Boxers. Some were banished; others put to death.

President Roosevelt visited his sister in Connecticut while en route to the Yale bi-centennial celebration at New Haven.

A west-bound fast mail on the Oregon Short Line was wrecked in Idaho, October 22, killing the engineer and fireman.

A Salt Lake soldier committed suicide, claiming he would have been compelled to quit the army by the age limitation.

Samar bolomen plotted to attack the garrison at Carbiga, and slaughter the United States troops, but were detected in time.

New Haven police are watching for an attempt to assassinate President Roosevelt, who had received a threatening letter.

The New Zealand government urges the reappointment of Lord Hanbury as governor and commander in chief in New Zealand.

An issue of a comic paper at Breslau, Germany, was confiscated because it contained an offensive cartoon of Emperor William.

King Edward has £250,000 insured on his life, and his illness has caused insurance companies to advance the rates.

A number of people were injured in a panic occurring in the Temple Theater in St. Louis. Some of them may not survive their hurts.

Dr. R. H. Churchill, who attended President Garfield after he had been shot, is serving a term in prison at Los Angeles, for vagrancy.

HAWAIIANS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Prominent Hawaiians have rendezvoused here somewhat numerously this week. Col. Sam Parker, having returned from New York, took up apartments at the Congressional hotel. Secretary Henry E. Cooper returned from Boston, where he has been visiting old-time friends, and registered at the Albany on October 14. Mr. Harold Sewall, ex-Minister from the United States to Hawaii, and Republican National Committeeman from the Territory, ran over from New York and was registered at the Albany October 15, 16 and 17. Chief Justice and Mrs. Frear, of Honolulu, likewise came over from New York and for two days were at the Cochran, before starting further east again to attend the bicentenary of Yale College, of which the Chief Justice is an alumnus. Mr. W. D. Alexander, of Honolulu, has likewise been in Washington.

All of these notables have been consulting with the high authorities of the administration as to Hawaiian affairs, although nothing specific has been done affecting patronage as far as can be learned. They have been seeking to learn the lay of the ground and to get in touch with the new men so that in the future when things must be done they may be able to approach these tasks with greater familiarity. Chief Justice Frear insisted that he came over to Washington chiefly to renew acquaintances with old friends and that he decided to do this only after getting to New York. However, he called on the Attorney General, Mr. Knox, October 16, and had a brief chat, touching, it is said, on the appointment of an additional judge for the Territory. He also went to the White House in company with Mr. Sewall, who is here for interests affecting his father's estate, quite as much as Hawaii, and paid his respects to President Roosevelt. Both gentlemen have a common bond with the President. Mr. Roosevelt graduated from Harvard College in 1880 and Mr. Sewall graduated from the same institution in 1882 so that they were at the university together for two years. Mr. Roosevelt is also soon to have the degree of LL. D. from Yale and then he will be a fellow alumnus of Yale with the Chief Justice of Hawaii. In fact all the Hawaiians have been getting on in capital fashion with the President. October 17, the day following that on which Mr. Sewall and Col. Parker called, the latter interview was more interesting to the people of the Hawaiian territory. Col. Parker is a ranchman and cowboy, as is the President, and the two had a very spirited conversation of the pleasantest kind. The discussion as to Hawaiian politics was only of a general character. The President inquired regarding political conditions and the strength of Delegate Wilcox's following. Further he declared to Col. Parker and to Mr. Sewall his sincere wish to see the native Hawaiians impressed with the duties of American citizenship and to see the territory rapidly developed along the lines common to territories contiguous to the states. Col. Parker is desirous of discussing the public land situation with the President but has had no opportunity yet.

Col. Parker has been cultivating the acquaintance of Attorney General Knox and many other officials with whom he expects to have considerable business this winter. He is going back to Hawaii in a few days but expects to tarry in Honolulu but a little while, when he will return to Washington and undertake to secure legislation from Congress that will enable him to dig ditches across the public lands in North Kahoala. He will also seek other legislation for the islands. Secretary Cooper has already made recommendations in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, that no changes be made in the present land laws; also that the fisheries of the islands be protected.

Although Col. Parker, Mr. Sewall and Chief Justice Frear have all seen the Attorney General nothing definite has yet occurred regarding the additional judge, save the Attorney General's opinion that the act of the territorial legislature is valid, which fact was announced in a previous letter to the Advertiser. As he was leaving the White House October 17 Mr. Sewall said as National Committeeman he had endorsed Mr. Edward Cayless for the nomination as judge and he knew of no other candidates. Chief Justice Frear stated that there were four candidates for the nomination, only two of whom, however, were probably known as candidates in Hawaii. These candidates, besides Mr. Cayless, are Mr. Lyle A. Dickey, Mr. W. J. Robinson and Mr. Frank E. Thompson. It is altogether probable that the candidate with Mr. Sewall's endorsement will be nominated when the President gets ready to act.

Secretary Cooper states that he expects to leave Washington on October 24, but does not know which steamer he will catch from San Francisco. Since his return from Boston he has been in consultation with Secretary Hitchcock and other officials about the printing of his report and about affairs in the islands generally. He added two chapters to this report, after returning from Boston. The remainder of it is already in proof but will not be ready for publication till sometime next week. Mr. Cooper is likewise attending the council of Scottish Rites Masons, which gathering includes a large number of prominent men in the United States, some of them prominent in public life. He will submit his report for the Scottish Rite of Hawaii October 19.

There is keen interest here over the efforts of a New York company to secure a concession to lay a cable from San Francisco to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines but there are evidently some severe obstacles ahead. The situation is summed up in an editorial from the New York Commercial, of October 17, which reads:

An outlook for aid, to some extent,

a peculiar complication has arisen in the matter of laying an American cable from the California coast to the Philippines by way of Hawaii. A British corporation on March 30, 1898, secured from the government of Spain a "concession" extending to it the exclusive privilege of landing a cable on any of the Philippine Islands for the next forty-two years—or until the year 1940. Spain reserved the right to redeem this privilege by purchase, and the price for such purchase was stipulated in the concession at \$5,000 per year for each year of the unexpired concession.

The Eastern Extension Cable Company, the British concessionaries, has never laid a foot of cable under this privilege, but good lawyers assert that the grant is perfectly valid. Our government is thus confronted with the first paragraph of article VIII of the treaty of Paris, by which the Philippines were ceded by Spain to the United States, and with the second paragraph, reading as follows: "And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, cannot in any respect impair the property rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, or of private individuals, of whatever nationality such individuals may be."

In short, the Eastern Extension Cable Company, Englishmen all, holds an exclusive privilege from Spain (and this government is manifestly bound to respect, and we must, apparently, either let it go ahead and lay its wires or else buy the concessions. An American company with ample capital and of assured responsibility stands ready to lay a cable across the Pacific from San Francisco to Manila and Guam, seeks no subsidy, guaranty or concession, and merely asks the privilege of landing its cables at the termini and way stations, with a pledge to fix the tolls at rates from 40 to 50 per cent lower than existing rates—but its application is held up in Washington pending an examination of Spain's concession by Attorney General Knox.

The San Francisco Chronicle calls attention to what appears to be a fact—that this concession applies to cables connecting any of the islands in the Philippine group with each other; and it is a fact that when our War Department began to lay its military cables from island to island last year, these watchful British concessionaries promptly protested, but without avail, because our government stood on its rights acquired from Spain by which the privilege of laying island cables for strictly government purposes was reserved. But, apparently, these cables as now completed are not available for commercial and social purposes. The Chronicle, in view of these facts, is moved to offer the following suggestions:

"If the American cable were ready to land in 1901 there would remain a period of thirty-six years, involving a payment, in round numbers, of \$900,000, which, very likely, the company applying will expect the United States to assume. Whatever the cost, the necessity of an American cable to the Philippines is self-evident, and some means will unquestionably be found to make it lawful. As Americans are getting into the habit of buying things, one way out might be for the American company to buy the existing cable from Hongkong, exclusive rights and all. If the government should ever wish to put an end to the monopoly the expense of so doing will grow less every year."

At all events a coterie of thrifty Britons appears to have us at a disadvantage all around, and the question will naturally arise, How many more "concessions" granted by Spain in the Philippines has our government bound itself to respect and protect? It is rather late to "cry over spilled milk," but it may transpire that our American commissioners who helped to frame the treaty of Paris didn't have their eyes wide open.

Mr. A. B. Ingalls, Mr. W. D. Alexander, ex-surveyor general of Hawaii, who is now in Washington, and Z. T. Rani, have been designated as members of the board of Civil Service Examiners at Honolulu and J. C. Ridgeway and E. G. Moses as members at Hilo.

The Comptroller of the Currency has approved of the application of Charles M. Cooke, president, and C. D. Lufkin, cashier, to organize The First National Bank of Wailuku, island of Maui, with a capital of \$25,000 and to begin business. Other incorporators are Cecil Brown, J. B. Atherton and Henry Waterhouse.

Mr. Charles H. Raven has been appointed Deputy Night Inspector, and H. W. Bowers and George W. Bower as night inspectors of customs at Honolulu. The language of Attorney General Knox's decision regarding the validity of the Territorial act authorizing an additional judge will be of interest in Hawaii. This decision, which was an official one, rendered in writing to the President, contained nine typewritten pages but the substance is contained in the last two pages. The remainder was devoted to citing the circumstances and the former laws of the territory. The decision concludes in this language: "The only question is whether Congress, in adopting the Hawaiian law as fixing the number of Circuit Court judges, adopted it permanently, or subject to change by the Territorial legislature; and where the adoption and the provision for such change are, with equal clearness, expressly stated in each of the same sentences, but one conclusion is possible."

Indeed, it would be difficult to frame language more clearly subjecting to legislative change the whole matter of "the laws of Hawaii heretofore in force concerning courts, and their jurisdiction and procedure," and "relative to the judicial department"—the one which fixes the number of judges; and "all laws of Hawaii, not inconsistent," etc. I know of no rule of construction which will refer this repeated very broad and general language merely to some particular portions, where the whole is so plainly expressed.

Congress seems to have adopted large portions of these Hawaiian laws in a tentative, provisional way, to see how they would work in practice, under the new regime, leaving to the legislature as to itself, the power to make such changes as time and experience should prove to be needed. And it will be noticed that it is only these adopted laws, and not the Act of Congress itself, that the legislature is thus authorized to change; and further, that these relate to matters which Congress might well have confided to the legislature in the first place, if it had so chosen, and it would seem that there are few subjects more suitably referred to local legislation than that of

the number of judges which time and trial might show were necessary in the principal judicial circuits of the Territory.

It has been said that, as circuit judges are appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the senate, then, if the Territorial legislature can increase the number, this would be to impose a duty upon the president and senate, which cannot be done by such a body.

If the legislature can create an office or increase the number of officers, it is so simply because Congress has authorized it, and in such case the office is just as much created by Congress as if it had itself created it, and if any duty devolves upon the president and senate to fill an office created by Congress, it does so just as much in the one case as the other. The whole force of the objection goes to the power of Congress to thus authorize the Territorial legislature, and this I do not discuss. I have no doubt that Congress might have provided, if it chose, that the Supreme Court and each Circuit Court, should consist of as many judges as the legislature should prescribe, and be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, nor have I any doubt that in such case the same duty—if any exists in any case—of appointment and confirmation would devolve upon the president and senate as if the number had been fixed by Congress directly. And just so in this case. The only question is whether Congress has in fact authorized the legislature to increase the number of circuit judges, and that I answer affirmatively.

"My visit here in Washington, which has been devoted entirely to consulting with different department officials, has been eminently satisfactory," said Secretary Cooper today, as he was leaving the Interior Department. "Everywhere there is shown a keen interest in the welfare of Hawaii. I spent nearly all of yesterday (Thursday, October 17) afternoon with the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, discussing matters of interest to his department in Hawaii. I am assured that immediately there will be sent to Hawaii from the department experts in various lines who will investigate the possibilities and conditions of the islands in different lines. Tomorrow (Saturday, October 19) I intend to call upon the Commissioner of Fisheries and see what he can do towards the protection of fish in the islands."

"The department experts, who are going to Hawaii, will study the character of the rubber plant there with a view to making it of commercial value, likewise an expert will look into the possibility of growing spices in the islands. Exports from the Bureau of Animal Industry will also visit Hawaii. The Secretary of Agriculture will not have his experts study the sugar industry at all. He informed me that he thought we knew more about that than the experts in the Department of Agriculture. I hope the experts on forestry will be able to co-operate with our own commissioner, Mr. Wray Taylor. We want to extend and preserve our forests, which are rapidly diminishing."

"I have been so busy conferring with the chiefs and heads of the departments in the limited time at my command," added Mr. Cooper, "that I have not been able to accomplish anything else. No, I know nothing about Hawaiian patronage. I called on the Attorney General to pay my respects and had a pleasant chat with him but it was not regarding officers."

In his conference with Secretary Wilson Mr. Cooper emphasized the seriousness of the labor problem. The natives, he stated, are dying off rapidly, the mortality being in the neighborhood of forty deaths to the thousand, and foreign laborers are getting out of the country much more rapidly than they are coming in.

The encouragement of Chinese labor, Mr. Cooper added, is regarded as the most promising solution, and he said the territorial government is anxious that large numbers of laborers shall come in from China. The sugar cane crop, that should have been harvested at the beginning of July, he said, is not yet off the field, and will not be harvested before next month. The natives generally will not work. The coffee industry is languishing and many things that should be raised there have to be bought outside the islands.

Secretary Wilson informed Mr. Cooper of a report from the superintendent of the agricultural station in Honolulu showing, among other things, that it costs \$26 an acre to fertilize the cane crop in Hawaii, and pointed out the big farm wage which had to be paid to farm laborers, viz., \$40 a month, including board, which is, approximately, \$10 more than in this country.

Mr. Cooper suggested that the average farm wage might be even greater. The appointment of Velle A. Velleon as postmaster at Wailuku, Maui, was announced here Oct. 18. The salary is \$1,000 a year. Wailuku was made a presidential office January 1 last.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

POLITICS OF JAPAN.

Marquis Ito Doubts the Report of Trouble.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Marquis Ito, former premier of Japan, has reiterated, through Mr. Furuya, a member of his suite, the declaration that he knows nothing of the reported movements begun against the ministry of Japan by the party of which the Marquis is leader.

"The present cabinet, which was formed by Viscount Katsura, has stood aloof from politics," said Mr. Furuya. "The constitutional party, which the Marquis leads, has the majority in the lower house of representatives. There was harmony between the cabinet and the constitutional party when the Marquis left Japan, and he has received no news that there have been any changes in the relations of the party and the cabinet. The understanding was that the constitutional party was to do all in its power to promote harmony. There is no important question at issue and nothing will be done until the diet meets next January."

"If a movement against the present ministry was contemplated the Marquis would have received news of it long before this."

Marquis Ito and party went to New Haven to attend the Yale Bicentennial celebration.

They will sail next Saturday for Europe, and do not expect to reach Japan before next March.

MISS STONE STILL HELD

Woman Companion Said to Be Dead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Betscher-na Poschta, a Macedonian newspaper published at Sofia, Bulgaria, declares that the Turkish troops following the brigands holding Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary and her helper, Mme. Tsilka, for ransom, have no intention to trying to capture the ruffians, says the Vienna correspondent of the World. On the contrary the soldiers and Turkish officials provide the brigands with food, it is asserted. The newspaper says that the brigands are being protected under orders from the highest Turkish authorities for the reason that the Sultan is keen for revenge against the United States for the pressure brought to bear by America with reference to indemnities for the Armenian massacres by the Turks.

As these declarations emanate from the organ of a revolutionary party that is making war on Turkey and are not accompanied by any proofs, they are not accepted as wholly without prejudice.

The Poschta says that the Bulgarian Government is doing everything in its power to assist the American representatives and has instituted a strict inquiry to discover the identity of those who made the capture of Miss Stone, and to learn if the kidnapping had another and more important object than that of a ransom. The impression is created that Miss Stone will certainly be released, and at an early date.

SOLDIERS HELP BRIGANDS.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 22.—It is reported that Mme. Tsilka, the companion of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary captured by brigands, died recently in captivity.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—Miss Stone was captured, says the correspondent of the Nouvelle Wiener Zeitung, "not by brigands, but by a detachment of Turkish cavalry, at the instigation of the Sultan."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.—Should no news be received during the next forty-eight hours from the missionaries who are seeking the captors of Miss Ellen Stone and her companion, Madame Tsilka, more missionaries will be sent to assist in locating the brigand band. It is understood that the missionaries have been waiting at places in the vicinity of where the brigands are supposed to be, expecting to receive a communication from them. It is proposed now that a search party shall be organized to penetrate to the brigands' retreat.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—"It is reported from Sofia," says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that United States Consul General Dickinson received intelligence from shepherds that Miss Stone was seen at Jakoudda, on Turkish territory, about two hours' journey from the Bulgarian frontier."

SUSPECTS DIE UNDER TORTURE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Morning Leader publishes the following communication, dated Saturday, October 19, from Sofia:

"On the frontier, near Grosselovo yesterday, five fugitives from Bandits, Macedonia—among them a brother of Mme. Tsilka, Miss Stone's companion—were shot dead by Turkish frontier guards while endeavoring to cross into Bulgarian territory."

"United States Consul General Dickinson, believing that they were members of the American mission church, has demanded an official inquiry. Great brutality exists in the district between Bandits and the frontier. Turkish officials have arrested over 100 persons of Bulgarian nationality and subjected them to torture in order to wring from them information as to Miss Stone's whereabouts. Several of them died under the torture."

"The Bulgarian authorities, likewise worried over the affair, are continually arresting fugitives from Macedonia, and this causes bad blood."

ENGLAND NEEDS MORE EDUCATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The London Times publishes the following, which has been copied to the New York Times: Richard B. Haldane, M. P. (Liberal), in a speech on education at Liverpool last evening, said the lack of educational spirit in the middle classes, complained of by Matthew Arnold a quarter of a century ago, would still exist but for the fact that those classes had suddenly found their position threatened by commercial combinations. They had been forced to realize that science, energy and enterprise in these modern days, were of little more avail against the weapons science could put in the hands of their commercial rivals than was the splendid fighting of the dervishes against the shrapnel and Maxims at Omdurman.

It was not wonderful, said Mr. Haldane, that England had been beaten in the manufacture of iron and steel by the United States, but it was startling that she had also been beaten by Germany. Clearly, England was under the necessity, in these early days of the twentieth century, of making a resolute effort if she was to hold her own. She might not be able to continue to surpass the United States. Nature had handicapped her in that race. But Great Britain must maintain the increase in the volume of her trade.

Mr. Haldane went on to show how scientific training had improved the brewing trade of Germany, which country had applied science to the practical workings of the industrial world. The manufacture of aniline dyes from coal tar, discovered in England, had lately shifted wholly to Germany.

The speaker argued in favor of technical training to help solve the problem.



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Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A *SPECIAL SET* is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. FOWLER & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEASONS LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FOSTER CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects.

That is What We Always Give You.

Every Shoe in our Store is selected with a view to obtain the Very Best.

So it Makes no Difference

What priced shoe you buy from us—you can depend on having your

MONEY'S WORTH.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

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|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| AMERICA MARU |OCT. 30 | HONGKONG MARU |NOV. 1 |
| PEKING |NOV. 7 | CHINA |NOV. 10 |
| GAELIC |NOV. 14 | DOVIC |NOV. 18 |
| HONGKONG MARU |NOV. 25 | NIIPPON MARU |NOV. 25 |
| CHINA |NOV. 30 | PERU |DEC. 2 |
| DOVIC |DEC. 10 | COPTIC |DEC. 14 |
| NIIPPON MARU |DEC. 18 | | |

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PLUCKY EXPRESS MESSENGER STANDS OFF TRAIN ROBBERS

EUGENE, Ore., Oct. 21.—The north-bound Southern Pacific Overland Express, which was due here at 3:42 this morning, was held up by robbers near Walker's Station, fifteen miles south of here, at 2 o'clock this morning, and the booty of the robbers amounted to little. Two men boarded the train at College Grove, climbing on as the train pulled out. After passing Walker's, which is four miles from College Grove, they climbed over the tender and covered Engineer Jack Nichols and the fireman and his helper. The train was ordered stopped, after which the fireman and helper were told to uncouple the train between the express car and the first coach. Engineer Nichols was then ordered to pull ahead, the fireman and helper being left behind. After going a short distance the train was stopped and the robbers proceeded to the express car, taking with them the engineer. The express car was blown open with dynamite, and Express Messenger C. Charles was ordered out, but refused, and with his shotgun commanding the situation inside the car. The robbers ordered him to come out or be blown up with the car; but he responded, "Blow and be d—d." The car was then riddled with rifle bullets, which did not injure the messenger, who kept up a continuous fire from the inside, which held the robbers at bay. A charge of dynamite was then thrown into the car with a burning fuse, but Charles grabbed it and threw it outside, where it exploded. Next, the robbers compelled the engineer to crawl up to the opening inside the car, hoping to use him as a protection from the messenger's shots, but the messenger kept up a steady fire over the engineer's head, and still held the robbers at bay. The robbers then gave up the task of securing the express treasure and went for the mail. They secured the registered mail, then cut the engine out of the rest of the train, and ordered Engineer Nichols to pull ahead. They ran to Juggins Point, in the outskirts of Eugene, where they disembarked and ordered the engineer to return and get his train. The train arrived here at 7:30, about four hours late. The news was wired from Eugene, and officers were out in search of the robbers early this morning, but as yet have secured no trace of them. They are handicapped by having no description of the men. Passes from both Lane and Douglas counties are out in search of the bandits.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, October 23.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from the Colonies.
S. S. America Maru, Goring, from San Francisco.
Am. schr. W. J. Patterson, Waikunat, with lumber, from Gray's Harbor.
Str. Hawaii, Bennett, from Molokai ports.

DEPARTED.

Wednesday, October 24.
S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco.
Str. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii ports.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Koloa.
Thursday, October 25.
S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from the Orient.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kaula ports; 12:10 a. m.
Str. J. A. Cummings, Searle, from Koolau ports; 1 p. m.
Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Williams, from San Francisco.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, October 23.
Schr. Keauikau, for Pahu; 10 a. m.
Str. J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Oahu ports; 8:15 a. m.
Am. schr. Mary Dodge, Olsen, for San Francisco; 7 a. m.
Am. bk. S. E. Wilder, Jackson, for San Francisco; about noon.
Schr. Ada, for Hanaele and Kailua; 5 p. m.
Schr. Millie Morris, for Koolau ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Kaaanapali, Lahaina, Honokaa and Kuluhaele; 3 p. m.
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Kilauea; 5 p. m.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco; 7:30 p. m.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau ports; 12 m.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 12 m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.
Schr. Kawaiiani, Moses, for Koolau ports.
Schr. Blanche & Ella, for Kaula ports.

Wednesday, October 24.
America Maru, Goring, for the Orient; 11:30 a. m.
Str. Hawaii, Bennett, for Maui and Molokai ports.

Thursday, October 25.
S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for the Colonies; 4 a. m.
U. S. S. Solace, Winslow, for Pago Pago, Guam and Manila; 1 p. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Koloa, Eleale, Makaweli, Waiheae and Kakaia; 5 p. m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Anahola and Hanalei; 5 p. m.

BOER LAWYERS IN LONDON.

Great Number of Them Seeking to Practice at English Bar.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Many persons were surprised to find that Dr. Krause, the former Governor of Johannesburg, who was arrested here on the charge of treason, was a member of the English Bar. As a matter of fact, however, there are so many men who were formerly subjects of the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State who are now seeking to practice at the English Bar that their claims are to be considered shortly by the Joint Discipline Committee of the Four Inns of Court. The committee will have to determine whether the legal status of some of the applicants is that of an alien, an alien enemy, a rebel, a traitor or a British subject.

HAS TWO CUPS.

Manager of Honolulu Park Track Brings Two Handsome Trophies.

G. S. McKenzie, manager of the Volcano Stables at Hilo, came back on the Sonoma from the Coast. He brought with him two silver cups, which will be contested for at the New Year's races at Honolulu Park. One of them is the Hilo Race Track cup, for a mile running race, to be won twice by the same owner. The other is the E. N. Holmes cup, for the free-for-all trotting and pacing race, also to be won twice by the same owner.

Mr. McKenzie offers the first cup, and the second is provided by Mr. Holmes of Hilo.

Chris Johnson will soon launch his new yacht. The boat is now on the ways having her fin keel put on. She will be given a trial next Sunday.

Home Rulers Will Work.

There was a short meeting of the executive committee of the Home Rule party last evening at Foster's hall. The meeting was only fairly attended. The principal matter up for discussion was the report of the committee upon ways and means for the carrying on of the work of the committee. This committee, composed of Prendergast, Wiese and Nakoukoo, was of the opinion that there should be some plan for the assessment of the members of the committee, and they submitted such a report. There was a long discussion, and hereafter the members of the committee will be expected to pay each time there is a meeting. There will be later, if there is no objection from the country, a system of assessments upon the various districts for headquarters work.

Bicycles on Sidewalks.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 23.—A decision concerning the rights of bicyclists on sidewalks has been handed down by the Supreme Court affirming judgment secured by Anna Lee, a licensed rider, against the city of Port Huron, for injuries in a fall caused by the defective condition of a walk. By its decision the court recognizes that the bicycle has become indispensable to many laboring men and citizens, and that its use at all times is rendered impracticable unless it may be ridden on the sidewalks under proper restrictions.

W. J. Lowrie, who has just returned to Hawaii from the Mainland, states that Secretary Wilson does not include Cuba in his estimates for the production of sugar in the future to supply the demands of the United States. He is opposed to sugar coming into the States from Cuba on the basis of the product of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Nordenskjöld's discovery that fresh water can be had anywhere in Scandinavia at depths of 100 feet in Archaean rocks has been verified in 400 cases.

ASSESSOR APPEALS

Tax Court's Ruling Dissatisfies Pratt.

Seventeen appeals from the decision of the Tax Appeal Court were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. The legislative act creating the tax courts provided that in case of a refusal to accept its findings the case must go directly to the Supreme Court. Under this act the tax courts of the Territory have the same powers as a court of record, or of the circuit courts, as far as tax cases are concerned.

The greater number of appeals were filed by Tax Assessor Pratt, who is dissatisfied with the rulings made by the lower court, and wants a final decision from the Supreme Court as a precedent in future cases. There are numerous points of law relating particularly to the valuation to be placed upon leaseholds, upon which a judicial opinion is wanted.

At present the law is not clearly defined as to whether the owner of the property must pay upon its real value, or upon the value fixed in leaseholds made years ago, when land could be obtained for a song.

In two cases appeals are noted both by the taxpayer and the assessor, so that the tax court evidently failed to satisfy either side. Below is given a list of the cases and of the findings of the lower court, a transcript of the evidence and proceedings of the tax court accompanying each appeal:

John Puulua—Valuation claimed by assessor, \$8,000; by taxpayer, \$3,000. Fixed by court at \$3,000. Appeal by assessor.

Julia K. Hunt and Becky A. Hunt—Valuation by assessor, \$14,000; claimed by taxpayers, \$2,200. Fixed by tax court, \$7,200. Assessor appeals.

M. Moorhead—Valuation by assessor, \$45,000; claimed by taxpayer, \$12,200. Value placed by tax court, \$31,777. Appeal by assessor.

Antone Manuel—Valuation by assessor, \$38,000; claimed by taxpayer, \$18,000. Fixed by tax court, \$18,000. Appeal by assessor.

Hawaii Land Company—Valuation of assessor, \$27,500; claimed by taxpayers, \$12,000. Fixed by tax court, \$19,000. Appeal by assessor.

Emily K. McIntosh—Valuation of assessor, \$25,000; claimed by taxpayer, \$7,200. Fixed by tax court, \$7,200. Appeal by assessor.

Estate of James Robinson—Valuation fixed by assessor, \$436,000; claimed by taxpayer, \$156,000. Fixed by court, \$253,206. Assessor Pratt appeals.

The Dolton Estate—Valuation fixed by assessor, \$8,000; by taxpayer, \$4,000. Fixed by court, \$4,000. Appeal by assessor.

S. C. Allen—Valuation by assessor, \$306,150; claimed by taxpayer, \$159,385. Fixed by tax court, \$236,959. Assessor appeals.

Kapiolani Estate—Valuation fixed by assessor, \$459,000; by taxpayer, \$112,700. Fixed by tax court, \$214,067. Appeal by both Assessor Pratt and Kapiolani Estate.

Estate of A. A. Carnot—Valuation fixed by assessor, \$15,000; claimed by taxpayer, \$5,000. Fixed by court, \$7,500. Appeal by assessor.

Campbell Estate—Valuation by assessor, \$662,000; claimed by taxpayer, \$245,000. Fixed by tax court, \$387,628. Assessor appeals.

Mary A. Groome—Valuation by assessor, \$140,000; claimed by taxpayer, \$20,000. Fixed by the court, \$20,000. Assessor appeals.

Grimbaum & Co.—Valuation by assessor, \$184,842.82; claimed by taxpayer, \$124,842.82. Fixed by tax court, \$124,842.82. Assessor appeals.

C. K. C. Rooke—Valuation by assessor, \$35,000; claimed by taxpayer, \$2,800. Fixed by tax court, \$2,800. Assessor appeals.

J. H. Coney—Valuation by assessor, \$57,000; claimed by taxpayer, \$9,000. Fixed by tax court, \$53,400. Both assessor and taxpayer appeal. In this case the lower court held, "We are unable to ascertain the real value of this land, and therefore split the difference."

John H. Estate—Valuation by assessor, \$125,000; claimed by taxpayer, \$72,000. Fixed by tax court, \$122,500. II Estate appeals.

Bishop Estate—Valuation of assessor, \$110,000; claimed by taxpayer, \$30,800. Fixed by tax court, \$30,800.

A. Hocking—Valuation by assessor, \$75,000; claimed by taxpayer, \$49,000. Fixed by court, \$75,000. Appeal by taxpayer.

A TYPICAL IRISH "BULL."

An Irish doctor once sent in the following bill to the widow of a deceased patient: "To curing your husband of the disease of \$75." That is an Irish bill that's worth taking by the horns. Many a person has begun the use of mineral medicines for slight diseases, to find that the slight disease cured, a more serious one followed. More mineral medicines brought more misery and suffering, until the patient died of being cured. The use of minerals is unnatural. No animal in its natural state, turns to minerals when stricken by sickness, but to the green herb, the healing leaf, the tonic bark, and the medicinal root. The animal man in his natural state does the same. The American Indian is the best and nearest example of this. Living a life of exposure that no civilized being could endure, he is yet hardy of body and supple of limb, keen of eye, fleet of foot, and lives to touch the century mark under ordinary circumstances. Why? He has Nature's secret. He compounds her vegetable remedies into that potent medicine, Sagwa. With it he wards off disease, keeps the blood pure, preserves digestion, and enjoys life till its final moment. Of all vegetable compounds, Sagwa, the product of centuries of experience and experiment, is the most valuable. It eradicates disease by going to the root of the trouble. It makes the stomach sound, regulates the liver, strengthens the weak heart, cleanses the clogged system and enables the kidneys and bowels to perform their proper functions.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicines.

There was a great crowd in attendance at the Yale bicentenary. The principal address was given by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court. A degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the President.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 24.—The steamer Mokoia is reported coming in, having in tow the steamer Monowai, a week overdue from Auckland, with 135 passengers and a crew of seventy-nine.

The Monowai Towed in.

Assistant United States Attorney Dunne received a very important ruling yesterday by Attorney General Knox regarding the admission of Chinese who overstay their leave from the United States, of one year. The attorney general holds that sickness is a sufficient excuse, and that a certificate from the United States consular representative at the port of departure is not necessary.

In the decision, which relates to a San Francisco case, it is held that article II of the treaty between the United States and China, ratified December 8, 1894, sets aside section 7 of the act approved September 13, 1888, and that Chinese laborers who have remained absent from the United States in excess of one year, and who are otherwise lawfully entitled to readmission, and present certificate of the Chinese consular officer in this country, showing that such excessive absence was occasioned by sickness or other cause of disability beyond control of the applicant, are entitled to re-entry without furnishing certificate of the United States consular representative at the port of departure from China.

In conclusion it is said in the opinion: "I do not undertake now to say that there are no portions of the act which are not in force, but the current doubt whether it is at all operative has an important bearing upon the present inquiry. For the language of section 7, the act of 1888 is followed so substantially in article 2 of the treaty of 1894, and yet with such express variation as to the feature before us, that we are impelled to conclude that Congress deliberately upon the very point at issue, clearly determined it by establishing that variation instead of the rule of the act. I therefore hold that article II of the treaty has thus far replaced and abrogates section 7 of the act, and I so answer your question. Very respectfully, P. C. KNOX, Attorney General."

British Military Sensation. LONDON, Oct. 24.—An error committed by some of the Provincial police has led to the premature leaking out of the fact that the War Office contemplates the possibility of having to call out every volunteer in the country. The War Office has distributed to the police officers throughout the kingdom bills ordering all reservists, military yeomen and volunteers, to report themselves without delay to headquarters, with the view of active service. These bills are accompanied by letters ordering that the bills be kept in a safe place until telegraphic orders to post them are received. The police official of Lancaster overlooked the letter and posted the bills, causing widespread perturbation.

Coaling Station Finished. Healy & Tibbitts of this city have completed the construction of the United States coaling station in the harbor of Pago Pago, Samoa, and the force of thirty-two men who have been employed in the work will return from the South seas in the steamer Ventura in a few days. The station will cost the government nearly half a million dollars. It has a capacity for 10,000 tons of coal and has already been provided with this amount.—Chronicle, October 24.

Fossil Monster Unearthed. LARAMIE, Wyo., Oct. 23.—Professor C. W. Gilmore, in the employ of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, has discovered near Medicine Bow, eighty miles west of this place, the almost complete fossil remains of an immense brontosaurus, a very rare specimen and one of the largest ever found in the southern Wyoming field. The remains will be unearthed and sent to Pittsburgh.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful. Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

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SAMOAN SOLDIERS.

(From Thursday's daily.)

CAPTAIN R. F. TILLEY of the United States Navy, recently promoted from the rank of commander, arrived yesterday on the Sonoma, en route to Pago Pago, island of Tutuila, the American possession in the Samoan group. Mrs. Tilley accompanies her husband on the present trip. He is on his way to answer to the charges preferred against him for alleged misconduct while in command of the naval station at Pago Pago. The battleship Wisconsin with members of the court-martial board has already passed through Honolulu on her way to Samoa, and the naval transport Solace with Admirals "Bob" Evans and Henry Glass, will proceed to Pago Pago this afternoon. The Sonoma will reach that port at about the same time. Capt. Tilley was stationed at Honolulu about five years ago as executive officer of the cruiser San Francisco, but left the islands before the overthrow of the monarchy.

Captain Tilley stated to an Advertiser reporter last evening at the Hawaiian Hotel that no matter what was the result of the proceedings at Pago Pago, he would in all probability pass through Honolulu within a short time, as he has seen two and a half years of service in Samoa, and is anxious to make a change.

"I was ambitious to get much of the work, mapped out for the improvement of Pago Pago harbor, completed before I gave up the station," said the officer, "but much remains to be done. The harbor of Pago Pago is a fine one, with an entrance about half a mile wide and clear of obstructions with the exception of a rock which is buoyed and plainly marked. There is room in the harbor for four or five vessels to swing at their anchorages, but only one vessel at a time can go alongside the new wharf, which is 350 feet long. The wharf and coal sheds have been completed and Engineer Tibbitts and the men who worked under him have returned to the States. There is yet about \$250,000 worth of work to be done at the station. The harbor is finely protected from the elements by the mountain ranges and it is generally as smooth as a millpond. There are fortifications against an enemy and these will come in time.

"Tutuila is about the best island in the group from all physical aspects taken into consideration, and I think the United States got decidedly the best of the bargain. Pago Pago may never be a large place, and the island is not one that can be cultivated to the extent that it will yield much revenue in plantation products, but as a strategic acquisition to the government it is extremely valuable.

"One of the outcomes of the annexation of Tutuila to the United States has been the enrollment of sixty Samoans as the native guard. These men are finely proportioned, are natural born soldiers, and about the handiest men with modern rifles I have ever seen. They have always been a warlike people and the possession of a rifle was prized above all things. The men are drilled by naval officers and the guard is, of course, a part of the naval force stationed at Pago Pago, the army not being represented there. In this company of Samoan soldiers are a number of young chiefs, who gave up their right to rule in the villages that they might accept service in this guard, as they receive \$16 a month and rations, and this to them is a princely income. Such an amount of money coming regularly every month was unheard of before the organization of the guard and they are now looked up to as men to be envied. They have an odd uniform, probably the oddest in the United States service, giving them the appearance of the native soldiery of some of the European nations in their African or Asiatic possessions. They wear a skirt, a singlet and a turban of red and make a very imposing appearance. They have been in service about a year and from reports of them they are among the best drilled men in the navy. In the bayonet drill they excel, and they go through the entire drill without an order, and all in perfect unison. They are a remarkable body of men.

"Honolulu has changed much since I was here as executive officer on the cruiser San Francisco, and I can see that some magnificent buildings are being erected. Honolulu was not so active before the overthrow and the suburbs were not so well built up. I have not had time to go to Pearl Harbor today, but remember it very well as I went all over it when I was here before. It is a magnificent site for a naval station, and with the bar dredged out and the channel cleared of obstructions the navy will be in possession of something worth while."

Captain Tilley was reticent on the subject of his coming court-martial at Pago Pago. He met the officers of the court-martial at the Moana Hotel yesterday afternoon while driving about the city.

The Monowai Towed in.

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In the decision, which relates to a San Francisco case, it is held that article II of the treaty between the United States and China, ratified December 8, 1894, sets aside section 7 of the act approved September 13, 1888, and that Chinese laborers who have remained absent from the United States in excess of one year, and who are otherwise lawfully entitled to readmission, and present certificate of the Chinese consular officer in this country, showing that such excessive absence was occasioned by sickness or other cause of disability beyond control of the applicant, are entitled to re-entry without furnishing certificate of the United States consular representative at the port of departure from China.

In conclusion it is said in the opinion: "I do not undertake now to say that there are no portions of the act which are not in force, but the current doubt whether it is at all operative has an important bearing upon the present inquiry. For the language of section 7, the act of 1888 is followed so substantially in article 2 of the treaty of 1894, and yet with such express variation as to the feature before us, that we are impelled to conclude that Congress deliberately upon the very point at issue, clearly determined it by establishing that variation instead of the rule of the act. I therefore hold that article II of the treaty has thus far replaced and abrogates section 7 of the act, and I so answer your question. Very respectfully, P. C. KNOX, Attorney General."

British Military Sensation. LONDON, Oct. 24.—An error committed by some of the Provincial police has led to the premature leaking out of the fact that the War Office contemplates the possibility of having to call out every volunteer in the country. The War Office has distributed to the police officers throughout the kingdom bills ordering all reservists, military yeomen and volunteers, to report themselves without delay to headquarters, with the view of active service. These bills are accompanied by letters ordering that the bills be kept in a safe place until telegraphic orders to post them are received. The police official of Lancaster overlooked the letter and posted the bills, causing widespread perturbation.

Coaling Station Finished. Healy & Tibbitts of this city have completed the construction of the United States coaling station in the harbor of Pago Pago, Samoa, and the force of thirty-two men who have been employed in the work will return from the South seas in the steamer Ventura in a few days. The station will cost the government nearly half a million dollars. It has a capacity for 10,000 tons of coal and has already been provided with this amount.—Chronicle, October 24.

Fossil Monster Unearthed. LARAMIE, Wyo., Oct. 23.—Professor C. W. Gilmore, in the employ of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, has discovered near Medicine Bow, eighty miles west of this place, the almost complete fossil remains of an immense brontosaurus, a very rare specimen and one of the largest ever found in the southern Wyoming field. The remains will be unearthed and sent to Pittsburgh.

NOTICE ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to go on any lands in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission, or they will be prosecuted. Kealakakua, Hawaii, September 23, 1901.

2319 E. C. GREENWELL.

Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olua Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the fifteen assessment, delinquent October 20th, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the E. C. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Certs. Name. Shares.
168.....Joe Keakaliwa.....5
247, 1448, 1539 H. McKee.....17, 20, 50
283.....C. K. Heim.....7
542.....Mary E. Wynn.....67
771, 772.....Wm. Hayward.....150, 150
1442.....Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe.....25
1490.....Mrs. S. L. Williams.....25
1538.....F. Baptista.....10
1550.....John Manoa.....10
1551.....W. H. Cornwell.....50
1704.....L. Mathews.....25

JAMES F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer.
Honolulu, October 23, 1901.
2328, Oct. 23; Nov. 1, 5 s.

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NOTIONS At Price which will be Attractive to every Woman
Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.
Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.
Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.
Stray Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

WHITNEY & MARSH, Limited.
Mail Order Dept. Box 171, Honolulu, Oahu.

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E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd

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HOME PRODUCTION
Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after
MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901
Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Wagons, Brakes, Phaetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts.
Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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WRITE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND US FOR PRICES

Olua Assessments.

THE 16TH AND 17TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the E. C. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON.

Treasurer Olua Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2331